BEFORE THE BOARD OF OIL, GAS AND MINING

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

IN AND FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF WESTWATER FARMS, LLC, FOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL OF THE HARLEY DOME 1 SWD WELL LOCATED IN SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 25 EAST, SLM, GRAND COUNTY, UTAH, AS A CLASS II INJECTION WELL.

DOCKET NO. 2010-029 CAUSE NO. UIC-358.1

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TAKEN AT: Department of Natural Resources

1594 West North Temple, Room 1040

Salt Lake City, Utah

DATE: Wednesday, December 8, 2010

TIME: 10:42 a.m. to 4:38 p.m.

REPORTED BY: Michelle Mallonee, RPR

ATKINSON BAKER COURT REPORTING JOB #A403309

| 1 FOR WESTWATER FARMS, LLC: 2 THOMAS W. CLAWSON, ESQ. VAN COTT, BAGLEY, CORNWALL & MCCARTHY 3 36 South State Street Suite 1900 4 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 5 FOR THE DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING: 7 EMILY LEWIS, ESQ. UTAH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE Natural Resources Division 1594 West North Temple Suite 300 Salt Lake City, Utah 84116 10 11 FOR LIVING RIVERS: 12 PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. Suite A Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 13 JACQUE RAMOS, ESQ. J. RAMOS LAW FIRM 16 2709 Chadwick St. Salt Lake City, UT 84016 17 18 22  |     |   |       |     |   |                  |
|--|-----|---|-------|-----|---|------------------|
| 2  |     | APPEARANCES                               |       | 1   | INDEX                                       |                  |
| Douglas E. Johnson, Chairman   Ruland J. Gill, Jr.   Sale Y. Harouny   James T. Jensen   James T. Je   |     |   |       |     | WITNESS                                     | PAGE             |
| Ruland J. Gill, Jr.  |     |   |       |     |   | 40               |
| 5 Jake Y. Harouny     James T. Jensen     Kelly L. Payne     Samuel C. Quijek     Jean Semborski (Excused)     John R. Baza, Director     John R. Baza, Director, Oil and Gas     Jim Springer, Public Information Officer     Steve Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator     Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board     Steve Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator     Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board     Steve Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator     Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board     Steve Aler - Division Attorney     Michael S. Johnson - Board Attorney     Michael S. Johnson - Board Attorney     Michael S. Johnson - Board Attorney     Page 2     Page 2     Page 2     Page 2     Page 1     FOR WESTIWATER FARNS, LLC:     THOMAS W. CLAWSON, ESQ.     VANAI COTT, BAGLEY, CORNWALL & MCCARTHY     36 South Safe Street     Sulte 1900     Saft Lake City, Utah 84111     FOR LIVING RIVERS:     PROL LIVING RIVERS:     PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ.     PA | 4   |   |       | 4   |   |                  |
| James T. Jensen Kelly L. Payne Samuel C. Quigley Jean Samuel C. Quigley John R. Baza, Director Dana Dean, Associate Director, Mining John R. Baza, Director Dana Dean, Associate Director, Mining John R. Garan, Associate Director, Oil and Gas Jim Springer, Public Information Officer Stew Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board Fred Donaldson - Division Attorney Emily Lewis - Division Attorney Stew Adder - Division Attorney The Stew Adder - Division  | 5   |   |       | 5   |   |                  |
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| Dana Dean, Associate Director, Mining Dana Dean, Associate Director, Mining John Rogers, Associate Director, Oil and Gas Jim Springer, Public Information Officer Steve Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board 12 Cross-Examination by Mr. Jensen 181 Cross-Examination by Mr. Pensen 181 Cross-Examination by Mr. Shea 186 Fred Donaldson - Division Attorney 15 Emily Lewis - Division Attorney 16 Emily Lewis - Division Attorney 17 Emily Lewis - Division Attorney 18 Emily Lewis - Division Attorney 18 Emily Lewis - Division Attorney 18 Emily Lewis - Division Attorney 19 Emily Lewis - Division Emily Lewis - Division - Divisio |     |   |       | 9   |   |                  |
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| Michael S. Johnson - Board Attorney  18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 29 20 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 20 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20  |     |   |       | 16  |   |                  |
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| Page 2  FOR WESTWATER FARMS, LLC:  THOMAS W. CLAWSON, ESQ. VAN COTT, BAGLEY, CORNWALL & MCCARTHY  3 6 South State Street Suite 1900  FOR THE DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING: EMILY LEWIS, ESQ. UTAH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE Natural Resources Division 1594 West North Temple Suite 300 Salt Lake City, Utah 84116  FOR LIVING RIVERS: FOR LIVING RIVERS:  PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. PATRICK A. SHEA, PC  Suite A Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 JACQUE RAMOS, ESQ. J. RAMOS LAW FIRM 2709 Chadwick St. Salt Lake City, UT 84016  FOR LIVING RIVERS:  PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. J. RAMOS LAW FIRM 2709 Chadwick St. Salt Lake City, UT 84016  FOR LIVING RIVERS:  PORTICE WESTWATER FARMS, LLC:  1 Docket No. 2010-029 Cause No. UIC-358.1  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go back on the record.  Let me find my agenda again now. Okay.  This is Docket No. 2010-029 Cause No. UIC-358.1.  In the Matter of the Application of Westwater Farms, LLC, for Administrative Approval of the Harley Dome 1 SWD Well Located in Section 10, Township 19 South, Range 25 East, SLM, Grand County, Utah, as a Class II Injection Well.  Mr. Clawson, you are representing Westwater  Farms?  PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. PATRICK A. SHEA, ESQ. J. RAMOS LAW FIRM  BOARD LAW FIRM  PROBLEM TO TWE TO TWE TO TWE TO TWE TO TWE TWE TO TWE   | 25  |   |       |     |   |                  |
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| 24 the Division in this matter.  | 24  |   |       |     | the Division in this matter.                |                  |
| 25 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay, thank you.  | 25  |   |       | 25  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay, thank               | •                |
| Page 3 Page  |     | Pa  | ige 3 |     |   | Page 5           |

| 1   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1 -   | Good morning, Ms. Lewis.   | 1  | obviously, parties to the south of us that have keen  |
| 2   | MS. LEWIS: Good morning.   | 2  | interest in the quality of that water.  |
| 3   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And there is a respondent in   | 3  | So one of the reasons that Mr. Weisheit   |
| 4   | this matter, Living Rivers.  | 4  | contacted me was that he and Mr. Bowers, in starting  |
| 5   | MR. SHEA: Yes. My name is Patrick Shea. And  | 5  | Living Rivers, were particularly concerned that the   |
| 6   | Jacque Ramos is an attorney who is associated with me.   | 6  | Colorado River be maintained in its purity, if you will,  |
| 7   | Then we have Mr. John Weisheit, who is the principal   | 7  | or in its flow without unanticipated pollution. And we  |
| 8   | behind Living Rivers.  | 8  | simply would be suggesting in our motion for the  |
| 9   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Shea.   | 9  | continuance, and in the alternative for certain   |
| 10  | MR. SHEA: And I do apologize for the delay. I  | 10   | preconditions, that certain measures be taken. I think  |
| 11  | learned that Delta Airlines in Phoenix has a 30-minute   | 11   | everybody is aware of, certainly, the BP spill, that  |
| 12  | rule. If you are not there 30 minutes ahead of time,   | 12   | unanticipated things do happen. And we look back on   |
| 13  | they won't let you check in. So I literally watched my   | 13   | those and wonder why some precaution wasn't taken.  |
| 14  |  | 14   | ·   |
| 15  | airplane take off at 6 a.m.  | 15   | So I do appreciate the applicant's desire for   |
|   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We're glad you made  |  | moving this ahead as quickly as possible. But I think   |
| 16  | it, Mr. Shea.  | 16   | taking until your January meeting is not out of line so   |
| 17  | Mr. Clawson, would you please go ahead.  | 17   | that we could supply some additional hydrological and   |
| 18  | MR. CLAWSON: I'd be glad to. I wonder,   | 18   | hydrogeological information that would confirm or not   |
| 19  | however, though Mr. Shea filed a motion last night,  | 19   | confirm the proposed project.   |
| 20  | and I wonder if we want to deal with that before we head   | 20   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So, Mr. Shea, in a nutshell   |
| 21  | into our case-in-chief.  | 21   | you are asking for a continuance of this matter?  |
| 22  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Do we have a copy of   | 22   | MR. SHEA: In the first instance. Or in the  |
| 23  | that motion?   | 23   | alternative   |
| 24  | MR. SHEA: We have copies here. I had asked   | 24   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Or in the alternative, the  |
| 25  | Mr. Alder to get you copies. If you don't, we can  | 25   | requested conditions to attach?   |
|   | Page 6   |  | Page 8  |
| 1   | distribute them now.   | 1  | MR. SHEA: Right.  |
| 2   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I don't recall seeing  | 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And that's a motion that you  |
| 3   | MR. QUIGLEY: It's in our packet.   | 3  | filed last night?   |
| 4   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It's in the red folder?  | 4  | MR. SHEA: Right. Unfortunately, it didn't get   |
| 5   | MR. SHEA: If it's all right, Mr. Chair, we'd   |  | ,, ,  |
| 6   |  | 1 5  | sent until 5:07 because I was out. But and let me add   |
|   | give you those now.  | 5  | sent until 5:07 because I was out. But and let me add one of the other requests which I think you could rule  |
|   | give you those now.  While they're being distributed, if I might   | 6  | one of the other requests which I think you could rule  |
| 7   | While they're being distributed, if I might  | 6 7  | one of the other requests which I think you could rule on now is a request to keep the record open. So that   |
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| 1  | should have been filed two weeks ago. This is the first  | 1  | information as possible in making our decision, how would  |
|--|--|--|--|
| 2  | we've actually seen a written statement of what they are   | 2  | you be disadvantaged by putting this off for a month,  |
| 3  | concerned about. I think if they do that, there needs to   | 3  | assuming that you are here, ready, you've got people that  |
| 4  | be a motion to show good cause why they should be able to  | 4  | have probably traveled a great distance. Would you just  |
| 5  | bring these points up at the hearing.  | 5  | go into that a little the bit?   |
| 6  | And then secondly, as to the motion to I   | 6  | MR. CLAWSON: I'd be glad to. It was actually   |
| 7  | mean, we obviously object to the motion to continue.   | 7  | included in our rebuttal or our response to the  |
| 8  | We've already been through this.   | 8  | previous motion to continue.   |
| 9  | And as to the motion to keep the record open so  | 9  | It's not just one month, it's two months. You  |
| 10   | that they can submit maybe submit some more  | 10   | know, we're talking the end of January. It's about   |
| 11   | information that might be prepared by some other people,   | 11   | what was it, seven weeks? It's just short of two months  |
| 12   | I don't think that's well put. And I think that at the   | 12   | because of the Board's you know, the way it schedules  |
| 13   | end of today's hearing, the Board can decide whether or  | 13   | the November and the December hearings. There is,  |
| 14   | not it needs any more information or not. We would   | 14   | concurrent with this proceeding, another conditional use   |
| 15   | object to the submittal of any factual information as  | 15   | permit proceeding tonight for Grand County to be held  |
| 16   | being untimely at this point.  | 16   | down in Moab. And one of the conditions of the grant of  |
| 17   | That being said, we have had an opportunity to   | 17   | that Conditional Use Permit is approval by the Board or  |
| 18   | look through this motion and the factual allegations.  | 18   | the Division of this UIC operation. And so by putting  |
| 19   | We're ready to meet them heads on. We don't think they   | 19   | this hearing off, we also put off the conditional use  |
| 20   | make any sense whatsoever. It shows almost a total   | 20   | permit hearing.  |
| 21   | misunderstanding of what this project is about.  | 21   | It's not the Board's responsibility to keep a  |
| 22   | I would submit that we should go ahead with this   | 22   | planning hearing going in Grand County. But it has the   |
| 23   | hearing. We'll go ahead with our case-in-chief as  | 23   | consequence of delaying that decision, probably, into  |
| 24   | prepared. And then at the end of each of my witnesses'   | 24   |  |
| 25   |  | 25   | February. That decision, being the Grand County  |
| 23   | testimony, we can go through the portion of this letter  | 25   | Planning it's the Planning Commission hearing tonight.   |
|  | Page 10  |  | Page 12  |
|  | 1 48 1   |  | 1 450 12   |
| 1  |  | 1  |  |
| 1  | that pertains to their particular expertise or personal  | 1  | That will put it off into February. So really, there's   |
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| 1  | prepare their case. And I just think that's bad form.   | 1  | but somebody who is quite familiar with Division of Oil,  |
|--|---|--|---|
| 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.   | 2  | Gas and Mining, that having had an informal proceeding  |
| 3  | Does the Board have any other questions or  | 3  | would have facilitated the flow of information. And it  |
| 4  | comments on this?   | 4  | was at the petitioner's request that it became formal.  |
| 5  | Mr. Jensen.   | 5  | That's a distinction that many of the people who  |
| 6  | MR. JENSEN: It seems to me that we have   | 6  | don't regularly appear before the Board understand. But   |
| 7  | addressed this issue of a continuance and understand the  | 7  | if we're looking for information, that is one step that   |
| 8  | concerns. I personally think that we ought to go  | 8  | ought to be looked at in the future to generate some  |
| 9  | forward, understanding that there is no guarantee that by   | 9  | additional information not to say that it's not proper  |
| 10   | going forward that this Board is going to reach a   | 10   | that we're here today on a formal adjudication.   |
| 11   | decision today.   | 11   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.   |
| 12   | MR. CLAWSON: Absolutely.  | 12   | Mr. Payne.  |
| 13   | MR. JENSEN: So you may very well have this  | 13   | MR. PAYNE: Motion to deny the request for   |
| 14   | issue. But it seems to me that we ought to go forward   | 14   | continuance.  |
| 15   | and let the parties put on their evidence and see if they   | 15   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.   |
| 16   | can sustain their burden of proof. And let's see where  | 16   | Is there a second?  |
| 17   | it goes.  | 17   | MR. JENSEN: Second.   |
| 18   | MR. GILL: Do you need to hear from Mr. Shea?  | 18   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It's been moved and seconded  |
| 19   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea.   | 19   | to deny the request for continuance.  |
| 20   | MR. SHEA: Could I make one point? I did talk  | 20   | Any other discussion?   |
| 21   | to Pam Hackley, who is the staff person for the Grand   | 21   | All those in favor say "aye."   |
| 22   | County Planning Commission, about the hearing tonight.  | 22   | THE BOARD: Aye.   |
| 23   | And she says that there's still a lot of questions. It's  | 23   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is anyone opposed?  |
| 24   | not definitive that it's going to go forward. So I don't  | 24   | So the request for continuance is not granted.  |
| 25   | think that that should be a driving force for the Board   | 25   | Mr. Clawson, could you move ahead with your   |
|  | Page 14   |  | Page 16   |
|  |   |  |   |
|  |   |  |   |
| 1  | making a decision this morning.   | 1  | case.   |
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|--|--|--|--|
| 1  | having been first duly sworn,  | 1  | MS. LEWIS: No.   |
| 2  | was examined and testified as follows:   | 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea.  |
| 3  | DIRECT EXAMINATION   | 3  | MR. SHEA: Could I ask a foundational question  |
| 4  | BY MR. CLAWSON:  | 4  | on the sampling that he's testifying to?   |
| 5  | MR. CLAWSON: Would you please state your name  | 5  | I was given this morning some data which   |
| 6  | and address for the record.  | 6  | reflects modeling as opposed to actual testing of the  |
| 7  | MR. STEWART: David R. Stewart. 3801 Automation   | 7  | waste water that would be injected.  |
| 8  | Way, Suite 200, Fort Collins, Colorado, 80525.   | 8  | Could you clarify how the model was generated?   |
| 9  | MR. CLAWSON: And what is your affiliation with   | 9  | MR. STEWART: Sure. We took daily samples for   |
| 10   | Westwater Farms, LLC?  | 10   | an eight-week period, produced water, that we tested in  |
| 11   | MR. STEWART: I'm a partner of ERPWD, which is  | 11   | our pilot plan at the site. We also had formation water  |
| 12   | an affiliate of Westwater Farms, LLC.  | 12   | that we obtained during the drilling of the injection  |
| 13   | MR. CLAWSON: And what are your principal   | 13   | well.  |
| 14   | responsibilities in that position?   | 14   | MR. SHEA: And when you say "produced water," is  |
| 15   | MR. STEWART: I'm the chief technical officer   | 15   | that produced from where?  |
| 16   | for PWD, and I do all the scientific engineering aspects,  | 16   | MR. STEWART: From oil and gas wells from the   |
| 17   | administer that.   | 17   | Uinta-Piceance basins.   |
| 18   | MR. CLAWSON: Would you please give us a brief  | 18   | MR. SHEA: Do we have the precise location, or  |
| 19   | statement of your education and experience?  | 19   | is this  |
| 20   | MR. STEWART: Sure. I'm an engineer for over 35   | 20   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, we're trying to  |
| 21   | years. I have a BS in civil engineering, a masters in  | 21   | decide whether or not Mr or Dr. Stewart should be  |
| 22   | environmental engineering, MBA and a Ph.D. in  | 22   | treated as an expert witness. I think he's going to be   |
| 23   | environmental engineering.   | 23   | getting into testimony.  |
| 24   | MR. CLAWSON: And how long have you been working  | 24   | Do you have any questions or objections  |
| 25   | in the environmental industry?   | 25   | regarding his  |
|  | Page 18  |  | Page 20  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1  | MR. STEWART: Thirty-five years.  | 1  | MR. SHEA: No. We consent that he's an expert.  |
| 1 2  | MR. STEWART: Thirty-five years. MR. CLAWSON: Do you hold any professional  | 1 2  | MR. SHEA: No. We consent that he's an expert.  |
| 1<br>2<br>3  | MR. CLAWSON: Do you hold any professional  | 1 2 3  | Just wanting to make sure his data is what we can trace.   |
| 2  | MR. CLAWSON: Do you hold any professional licenses or belong to any professional organizations?  | 2  | Just wanting to make sure his data is what we can trace.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We will be getting   |
| 2  | MR. CLAWSON: Do you hold any professional licenses or belong to any professional organizations?  MR. STEWART: Yes. I'm licensed in six states,   | 2 3  | Just wanting to make sure his data is what we can trace.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We will be getting into that.  |
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| 1  | MR. CLAWSON: Can you please tell us what this   | 1  | bit of information.   |
|--|---|--|---|
| 2  | picture is and what it shows.   | 2  | The white square in the center of this exhibit  |
| 3  | MR. STEWART: It's an exhibit of the state of  | 3  | is the area that shows the private land around that   |
| 4  | Utah a picture of the state of Utah with the general  | 4  | Westwater exit. It shows the ownership of that. It also   |
| 5  | roads, river system that  | 5  | shows the ownership of the various leasing rights, as   |
| 6  | MR. JENSEN: I don't know that we have this  | 6  | well as the helium reserve that's on the BLM land.  |
| 7  | exhibit, Mr. Clawson.   | 7  | MR. CLAWSON: And is the white-colored section,  |
| 8  | MR. SHEA: We don't, either.   | 8  | are those the is that the northeast quarter of Section  |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Where did you get it, Sam?  | 9  | 10?   |
| 10   | MR. QUIGLEY: It was in our packet.  | 10   | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is.  |
| 11   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Give us a minute. Let   | 11   | MR. CLAWSON: And are those the subject lands?   |
| 12   | us find that.   | 12   | MR. STEWART: Yes.   |
| 13   | MR. SHEA: Can we get a copy?  | 13   | MR. CLAWSON: Does this show the surface owners  |
| 14   | MR. CLAWSON: You know, I don't have another set   | 14   | and the mineral owners within a half-mile radius of the   |
| 15   | of copies.  | 15   | well?   |
| 16   | MS. CARTER: How many copies are needed?   | 16   | MR. STEWART: It does, and the other private   |
| 17   | MR. SHEA: Just one.   | 17   | land owners, Mid-America Pipeline. The rest are surface   |
| 18   | MS. CARTER: I'll get one.   | 18   | or mineral right owners.  |
| 19   | MR. SHEA: Thank you.  | 19   | MR. CLAWSON: And who are those?   |
| 20   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I believe we have   | 20   | MR. STEWART: One is the state land, BLM, and  |
| 21   | enough copies spread around now.  | 21   | then Mid-America.   |
| 22   | I'm sorry. Go ahead.  | 22   | MR. CLAWSON: Does Westwater Farms own the   |
| 23   | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. We're looking at   | 23   | portions of the surface in the northeast quarter?   |
| 24   | Exhibit 1-1.  | 24   | MR. STEWART: Yes, it does.  |
| 25   | MR. STEWART: That's a picture of Utah. It has   | 25   | MR. CLAWSON: Does it own all of the northeast   |
|  | Page 22   |  | Page 24   |
|  |   |  |   |
|  |   |  |   |
| 1  | the location of the injection well in Harley Dome 1.  | 1  | quarter?  |
| 2  | MR. CLAWSON: Is that over by the Colorado   | 2  | MR. STEWART: No. As you can see, there's a  |
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| 1              | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No, we were just trying to             | 1  | MR. CLAWSON: It's the next letter in Exhibit 5?                  |
|----------------|--|----|--|
| 2              | MR. GILL: We're trying to find I-70. And                 | 2  | MR. STEWART: Yes.  |
| 3              | well, may I ask a question?                              | 3  | MR. CLAWSON: In connection with the BLM's                        |
| 4              | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.                              | 4  | concerns and protest, what is Westwater Farms going to de        |
| 5              | MR. GILL: The question relates to the center             | 5  | to ensure that gases are not produced because of the             |
| 6              | white area, the purple marking for the highways. There's | 6  | injection?   |
| 7              | a you've got Highway I-70, and then you've got this      | 7  | MR. STEWART: The only way that microbiology can                  |
| 8              | purple leg that goes over to Highway 6.                  | 8  | form that hydrogen sulfide, one, it has to have sulfates,        |
| 9              | MR. STEWART: Yes.  | 9  | which are in the formation. The other thing it has to            |
| 10             | MR. GILL: Is that an off ramp?                           | 10 | have is an organic food source. So we're removing all            |
| 11             | MR. STEWART: That's an off ramp and a county             | 11 | organics prior to injection just to make sure of that.           |
| 12             | road.  | 12 | We're also, then, treating the water with a                      |
| 13             | MR. GILL: And a county road. Okay.                       | 13 | biocide. So before it goes down, it will have a biocide          |
| 14             | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: All right. Thank you.                  | 14 | that would control any organics that might be present            |
| 15             | MR. CLAWSON: And those are rights-of-way only.           | 15 | or any bacteria that might be present.                           |
| 16             | Now we're on Exhibit No. 3. Have you examined            | 16 | MR. CLAWSON: Will Westwater Farms be able to                     |
| 17             | this exhibit? Are you familiar with it?                  | 17 | monitor the condition of the water in the reservoir to           |
| 18             | MR. STEWART: Yes.  | 18 | make sure the gas is not being produced?                         |
| 19             | MR. CLAWSON: And could you please tell us what           | 19 | MR. STEWART: Yes, we will.                                       |
| 20             | this is and what it shows.                               | 20 | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. Were any other protests                       |
| 21             | MR. STEWART: This is also part of the UIC                | 21 | filed?   |
| 22             | application. It shows the well location. And it's a      | 22 | MR. STEWART: There were two other protests, one                  |
| 23             | • •  | 23 | ·  |
|                | survey being done by Tim Keogh out of Moab.              | 24 | by Living Waters, and one by Mr. Love.                           |
| 24<br>25       | MR. CLAWSON: Does it show the detail of the              | 25 | MR. CLAWSON: Did the Fish and Wildlife Service                   |
| 23             | northeast quarter? Page 26                               | 23 | also file a letter?  Page 28                                     |
|                | 1.00.20  |    |  |
| 1              | MR. STEWART: Yes, it does.                               | 1  | MR. STEWART: They filed a letter. It was not a                   |
| 2              | MR. CLAWSON: Did the BLM protest the UIC                 | 2  | letter of protest. It was more of a letter explaining            |
| 3              | application in connection with the Division's earlier    | 3  | there were endangered fish on the Colorado River, which          |
| 4              | publication in the informal proceeding?                  | 4  | we were very well aware of.                                      |
| 5              | MR. STEWART: Yes, it did.                                | 5  | We had various conversations with U.S. Fish and                  |
| 6              | MR. CLAWSON: Is the letter filed by the BLM              | 6  | Wildlife attempting to satisfy their concerns, which we          |
| 7              | part of this package of exhibits?                        | 7  | did. That resulted in a baseline study, where we went            |
| 8              | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is.                                 | 8  | through we had discussions with them before we did it.           |
| 9              | MR. CLAWSON: Can you please tell us what                 | 9  | They agreed with what we were proposing. And essentially         |
| 10             | exhibit it is?   | 10 | what we were doing was looking for seeps in the Wingate          |
| 11             | MR. STEWART: That would be Exhibit 5.                    | 11 | Formation in Westwater Canyon. So we essentially walked          |
| 12             | MR. CLAWSON: What was the basis of the BLM               | 12 | the whole canyon. We also interviewed the various BLM            |
| 13             | protest?   | 13 | rangers, asking if there were any seeps, hanging gardens,        |
| 14             | MR. STEWART: They were concerned about the               | 14 | those kinds of things that indicate water is there from          |
| 15             | as you can see on that one exhibit that had the helium   | 15 | that formation. And they said that there was no water,           |
| 16             | located there, they were concerned that the helium       | 16 |  |
|                | • •  |    | nor had they ever seen any.                                      |
| 17             | that this injection well would have sulfate bacteria and | 17 | What we've committed to do is to do that every                   |
| 18             | form sulfuric acid, which would sour the gas or          | 18 | six months while for the next three years while the              |
| 19             | hydrogen sulfide. So they were very concerned that this  | 19 | injection well is operational, and then continue to do it        |
| 20             | injection well had the potential to sour their gas and   | 20 | annually past that point.  |
|                | render that helium nonusable.                            | 21 | MR. CLAWSON: Is the Fish and Wildlife Service                    |
| 21             | Co we had a your we mot with them went                   | 22 | advisory letter part of the Board's hearing exhibits?            |
| 22             | So we had a very we met with them, went                  |    |  |
| 22<br>23       | through it, went through the geology. And subsequent to  | 23 | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is.   |
| 22<br>23<br>24 | •  |    | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is. MR. CLAWSON: And which exhibit is that? |
| 22<br>23       | through it, went through the geology. And subsequent to  | 23 |  |

| 1        | MR. CLAWSON: And is there also another letter                             | 1  | if something goes down in the plant, I've got to be able |
|----------|---|----|--|
| 2        | from Stewart Consulting back to the Forest or the Fish                    | 2  | to put the water somewhere.                              |
| 3        | and Wildlife Service regarding their concerns?                            | 3  | But the reality is that this facility is going           |
| 4        | MR. STEWART: Yes. We wrote them a letter                                  | 4  | to be a state-of-the-art facility. I'm one of the        |
| 5        | October 4 actually, to Mr. Hill responding to that.                       | 5  | national experts. I work with the National Academy of    |
| 6        | But we've also had numerous conversations with them. And                  | 6  | Science on produced water. And this is a                 |
| 7        | we've actually filed another letter with them showing the                 | 8  | state-of-the-art facility. We are investing millions of  |
| 8        | results of that baseline survey.  MR. CLAWSON: And are those contained in | 9  | dollars into this facility to essentially allow for      |
| 10       |   | 10 | recycling this water.                                    |
|          | Exhibit 6?  | 11 | The water that we'll produce will be a very high         |
| 11<br>12 | MR. STEWART: Yes.   | 12 | quality water. It will be able to be discharged, if      |
|          | MR. CLAWSON: Okay.  | 13 | needed, to supplement river flows. It can be used as a   |
| 13       | MR. GILL: Can I ask something about those                                 | 14 | frac water, or as a drilling water makeup water. It can  |
| 14       | letters?  | 15 | be used for agriculture purposes. So there are all kinds |
| 15       | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Gill.   | 16 | of uses for this water.                                  |
| 16       | MR. GILL: The letters seem to be inconsistent                             | 17 | And there was a recent report by the National            |
| 17<br>18 | in one matter; and that is, one of them I believe the                     | 18 | Academy of Science on the use of produced water as a new |
|          | BLM says that the dip is updip to the southeast. And                      | 19 | resource. And that's my area of expertise.               |
| 19<br>20 | then the letter from the Fish and Wildlife says that the                  | 20 | I testified in both Congress as well as the              |
|          | dip is to the northeast. At some point, would you be                      |    | National Academy on this. So one of the things we're     |
| 21       | kind enough to clarify what the actual dip is and if                      | 21 | trying to do is put in a facility that will be very      |
| 22       | there's some  | 22 | useful to domestic energy production.                    |
| 23       | MR. CLAWSON: Actually, Mr. Allin will be going                            | 24 | The constraint to domestic energy production is          |
| 24<br>25 | through that.   | 25 | produced water. You can only generate as much energy as  |
| 23       | MR. GILL: Will you make sure that's covered,                              | 23 | you can get rid of the water. What we're doing is        |
|          | Page 30   |    | Page 32  |
| 1        | please?   | 1  | removing that constraint. Because as this well shows, I  |
| 2        | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.   | 2  | can only put in about 6500 barrels a day into this       |
| 3        | MR. CLAWSON: Did you meet with Living Rivers to                           | 3  | formation based on the pressures. If I have a recycle    |
| 4        | address its concerns?   | 4  | facility, I remove that constraint. And so what we're    |
| 5        | MR. STEWART: Yes, I did.  | 5  | trying to do is come up with a state-of-the-art facility |
| 6        | MR. CLAWSON: Can you please describe that                                 | 6  | in Westwater, Utah, to match that need.                  |
| 7        | process?  | 7  | MR. CLAWSON: Did you meet with Bill Love to              |
| 8        | MR. STEWART: I met with Mr. Weisheit on the                               | 8  | address his concerns?                                    |
| 9        | Saturday after Thanksgiving. He was visiting family in                    | 9  | MR. STEWART: I tried to contact Mr. Love. We             |
| 10       | Boulder. And so we had a very pleasant meeting for a                      | 10 | never did connect.                                       |
| 11       | couple of hours.  | 11 | MR. CLAWSON: Did he file a response to                   |
| 12       | I provided him with all the information that I                            | 12 | Westwater's Request for Agency Action?                   |
| 13       | had, both for this, as well as information on the                         | 13 | MR. STEWART: No.   |
| 14       | Conditional Use Permit.   | 14 | MR. CLAWSON: Now, I'd refer you to Exhibit               |
| 15       | We talked through the issue. And, you know, one                           | 15 | No. 4.   |
| 16       | of the things that is interesting about this is that what                 | 16 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.                              |
| 17       | we're really doing is building a recycling facility. The                  | 17 | MR. CLAWSON: Is this the Request for Agency              |
| 18       | injection well is going to be used initially for produced                 | 18 | Action that has been filed in this cause?                |
| 19       | water. Once the recycling facility is up and running,                     | 19 | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is.                                 |
| 20       | then it will be used for brine. But we have a brine                       | 20 | MR. CLAWSON: Toward the back of the Request              |
| 21       | management program where we're actually going to make                     | 21 | there's a list of names and addresses.                   |
| 22       | chemistry from the brine.   | 22 | Is this a certificate of mailing for the Request         |
| 23       | So this facility will have an injection well                              | 23 | for Agency Action?                                       |
| 24       | that won't be used. The injection well will be a backup,                  | 24 | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is.                                 |
| 25       | because I've got to be able to take produced water. And                   | 25 | MR. CLAWSON: And what does it show?                      |
|          | Page 31   |    | Page 33  |

| 1  | MR. STEWART: It shows all the owners within a   | 1  | MR. JENSEN: And if it has frac water evidence,  |
|--|---|--|---|
| 2  | half mile radius as well as the operators and surface   | 2  | you're going to have the capability to remove that?   |
| 3  | owners and the people who are protesting the UIC permit.  | 3  | MR. STEWART: We segregate that particular load.   |
| 4  | MR. CLAWSON: How did you determine what parties   | 4  | And we would charge them additional money for doing that.   |
| 5  | to include on this list?  | 5  | MR. JENSEN: So that would not go into the   |
| 6  | MR. STEWART: Just from that. They either  | 6  | reservoir?  |
| 7  | have they're either with UDOGM or with Grand County,  | 7  | MR. STEWART: No.  |
| 8  | they own property, or they've protested this.   | 8  | MR. JENSEN: Okay. Thank you.  |
| 9  | MR. CLAWSON: Was the Request for Agency Action  | 9  | MR. CLAWSON: So to state it plainly, it's not   |
| 10   | mailed to everyone on this list?  | 10   | the purpose of this injection well to take frac water?  |
| 11   | MR. STEWART: Yes.   | 11   | MR. STEWART: No, it is not.   |
| 12   | MR. CLAWSON: You've already spoken as to  | 12   | MR. CLAWSON: I'd refer you to Exhibit No. 11.   |
| 13   | Westwater's plans for the properties in and near the  | 13   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Excuse me, Mr. Clawson.   |
| 14   | subject lands. And numerous times you've referred to  | 14   | Go ahead, Mr. Gill.   |
| 15   | "produced water."   | 15   | MR. GILL: You've stated that you have a   |
| 16   | Would you please tell us what "produced water"  | 16   | state-of-the-art facility. Are you intending at some  |
| 17   | is?   | 17   | point in your presentation to discuss what that means?  |
| 18   | MR. STEWART: "Produced water" is the water that   | 18   | MR. STEWART: I can.   |
| 19   | comes up with the oil and gas. So it either comes from  | 19   | MR. CLAWSON: Well   |
| 20   | coalbed methane, it comes from tight gas, or it comes   | 20   | MR. GILL: If you would plan that in your  |
| 21   | from oil wells. That's what "produced water" is.  | 21   | presentation, I'd appreciate it.  |
| 22   | MR. CLAWSON: What will be the sources of the  | 22   | MR. CLAWSON: We're fine to do that. But the   |
| 23   | water to be injected?   | 23   | Board is being asked to approve the Harley Dome No. 1 as  |
| 24   | MR. STEWART: That's going to be produced water.   | 24   | a UIC injection well, and it's the recycling part of the  |
| 25   | MR. CLAWSON: From fields in Utah?   | 25   | plant. And the program really except when it comes  |
|  | Page 34   |  | Page 36   |
|  |   |  |   |
| 1  | MR. STEWART: From fields in Utah and Colorado.  | 1  | to, perhaps, testing and preparing the water for  |
| 1 2  | MR. STEWART: From fields in Utah and Colorado.  It's purely a transportation thing. It's the cost of how  | 1 2  | to, perhaps, testing and preparing the water for injection, you know really isn't something that we're  |
| 2  | It's purely a transportation thing. It's the cost of how  | 1 2 3  | injection, you know really isn't something that we're   |
|  | It's purely a transportation thing. It's the cost of how much it costs me to get rid of that, a barrel of produced  | 2  | injection, you know really isn't something that we're asking the Board to approve.  |
| 2  | It's purely a transportation thing. It's the cost of how much it costs me to get rid of that, a barrel of produced water. So it becomes a transportation issue.   | 2  | injection, you know really isn't something that we're asking the Board to approve.  MR. GILL: That's a good comment. The questions  |
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| 1  | material. But it is a little this is a new              | 1  | is the lithium ion batteries. The United States does not  |
|----|---|----|---|
| 2  | technology. It's a first impression type. I don't know  | 2  | have very much lithium. So we have to go to Bolivia or    |
| 3  | anyone else who is doing this yet in Utah.              | 3  | China for our lithium, which are not always friendly to   |
| 4  | MR. STEWART: No, there is no one else doing it.         | 4  | what we're trying to achieve.                             |
| 5  | MR. GILL: Anyone else in the U.S.                       | 5  | So one of the things we are doing is we're                |
| 6  | MR. STEWART: That's correct. Nobody else in             | 6  | capturing the lithium, and we sell that off as a          |
| 7  | the U.S.  | 7  | by-product from this facility.                            |
| 8  | MR. JENSEN: But for purposes of this hearing,           | 8  | The next thing we do is we put it through what's          |
| 9  | we have to assume that your facility doesn't work. And  | 9  | called a ceramic microfilter. This is where my patent     |
| 10 | there's going to be X amount whatever this reservoir    | 10 | comes into play. I have a patent pending on this          |
| 11 | will take of production water that's going to go in.    | 11 | particular process one patent pending and another         |
| 12 | It seems to me that's what we have to that's what we    | 12 | patent granted in 2002.                                   |
| 13 | have to assume.   | 13 | Essentially, this removes any of the heavy                |
| 14 | MR. STEWART: That's correct.                            | 14 | metals. It removes any of the organics that are left.     |
| 15 | MR. JENSEN: We hope that everything goes well           | 15 | And that goes off site, either as a solid waste, or as,   |
| 16 | for you in the other facet. But I think we've got to be | 16 | again, a by-product if we have enough lithium in it.      |
| 17 | satisfied that assuming your facility doesn't work      | 17 | We then take that material, put it through an             |
| 18 | that we have the we have the appropriate measures in    | 18 | activated carbon. Then we take out we possibly will       |
| 19 | place to make sure assuming that we approve this        | 19 | have an ion exchange, but we end up with an RO, so        |
| 20 | application to make sure that we don't have the         | 20 | reverse osmosis. We're going to remove all the salt.      |
| 21 | environmental contamination and the leaching issue. To  | 21 | So we get our in our pilot plant, our normal              |
| 22 | me, that's what's before this Board.                    | 22 | effluent had a TDS somewhere between 50 to 100 parts per  |
| 23 | MR. STEWART: That's correct. So let me explain          | 23 | million. It was very good water. It had no organics in    |
| 24 | the process.  | 24 | it. The salts that were there were just sodium chloride.  |
| 25 | The first part of the process is to recover any         | 25 | So we take that water, we can then blend it.              |
|    | Page 38   |    | Page 40   |
|    |   |    |   |
| 1  | oils. So we put in a reverse breaker into the a lot     | 1  | Some of the fracking companies like to have a higher TDS, |
| 2  | of the oils that we get are emulsified. So we'll put a  | 2  | so they like to have something around ten to 15,000 parts |
| 3  | reverse breaker into that oil stream, and we'll         | 3  | per million. Some of them don't want any TDS. We can      |
| 4  | physically separate oils from the water.                | 4  | make it either way. We can custom blend that water.       |
| 5  | The next step that we go to, then, is aeration.         | 5  | The only part that's left, then, is the brine.            |
| 6  | One of the things that we do on this facility is we     | 6  | So that's a salt brine. Only has salt in it, mainly       |
| 7  | capture all our VOCs. So we don't let any VOCs escape   | 7  | sodium chloride. So we take that sodium and the           |
| 8  | from the process. It's a completely closed system. We   | 8  | chloride, and we put a DC circuit between the two, and we |
| 9  | capture those VOCs, and we actually use them for energy | 9  | pull it through a membrane. By doing that, I can either   |
| 10 | purposes. So we'll burn them and use it for heat        | 10 | make a hypochlorous acid, or a hydrochloric acid. And I   |
| 11 | generation.   | 11 | can either make a sodium hydroxide or a sodium carbonate. |
| 12 | The next thing we do is we aerate it. So we're          | 12 | Sodium carbonate is actually a carbon negative process.   |
| 13 | going to strip a lot of the VOCs, like benzene, toluene | 13 | So we will likely make sodium carbonate because it's used |
| 14 | ethylbenzene, xylenes. We're going to strip those       | 14 | in glass manufacturing. And there's a glass plant in      |
| 15 | through an aeration system.                             | 15 | Greeley, Colorado, that is more than willing to buy the   |
| 16 | Past that, then we go into what's called a              | 16 | sodium carbonate that we make. The hypochlorous acid is   |
| 17 | walnut shell filter. So walnut shells have been around  | 17 | bleach. So we use that as a biocide.                      |
| 18 | for about 30 years several patents on those. And we     | 18 | So these are the products that we make out of             |
| 19 | use the walnut shell to remove things like heavy oils,  | 19 | this. And this facility there are other produced          |
| 20 | tars, paraffins, asphaltings. That is then removed from | 20 | water treatment facilities. None of them go to the        |
| 21 | the system. Now the water is fairly clean.              | 21 | extent that we do. We have an exclusiveness on the brine  |
| 22 | One of the things that produced water has it in         | 22 | treatment, and I own the patent on the ceramic piece. So  |
| 23 | it is Lithium. And it has a tremendous amount of        | 23 | this facility is, like I said, the first state-of-the-art |
| 24 | Lithium, actually, about 100 to 200 parts per million.  | 24 | facility that will do this kind of produced water         |
| 25 | Lithium is we all use Smartphones. Lithium              | 25 | treatment in the U.S in the world, actually.              |
|    | ·   |    | Page 41   |
|    | Page 39   |    | Page 41   |

| 1  | MR. GILL: Do you have any magnesium?  | 1  | MR. GILL: My question is: My understanding is  |
|--|---|--|--|
| 2  | MR. STEWART: We do have a little bit of   | 2  | that you've got this stand-alone plan. Then you have the   |
| 3  | magnesium, but that comes out with the ceramics.  | 3  | injection well itself with related facilities.   |
| 4  | We also have barium, and we have to get that  | 4  | MR. STEWART: Correct.  |
| 5  | barium out. We cannot even if we don't have the brine   | 5  | MR. GILL: Part of those facilities that do come  |
| 6  | treatment yet, we've got to get the barium out first  | 6  | into the worst-case scenario is what you are describing  |
| 7  | because we don't want that going down the well. It makes  | 7  | to me now?   |
| 8  | barium sulfate, and you can't get rid of it.  | 8  | MR. STEWART: That's correct. And that's in a   |
| 9  | MR. HAROUNY: What is actually going down the  | 9  | memo where I did the calculation. The Division wanted to   |
| 10   | well, and why do you need to inject anything if   | 10   | make sure that we were looking at compatibility of our   |
| 11   | everything can be used?   | 11   | injectate into the reservoir.  |
| 12   | MR. STEWART: I need it as a backup. I have  | 12   | MR. CLAWSON: So this is a good point to segue  |
| 13   | master service agreements with oil companies. They don't  | 13   | into that further part of our presentation.  |
| 14   | look kindly on me when I say, "Gee, I'm closed today."  | 14   | MR. GILL: It would be a really good point,   |
| 15   | That won't go over. So I have to have some place to put   | 15   | because I think we're on it. I don't want to tell you  |
| 16   | the water.  | 16   | how to make your case.   |
| 17   | MR. HAROUNY: So the facility will be capable of   | 17   | MR. CLAWSON: No, actually that was the next  |
| 18   | treating 6500 barrels a day or more?  | 18   | thing we were going to do.   |
| 19   | MR. STEWART: 15,000 barrels per day for the   | 19   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Will you be changing   |
| 20   | first phase of that facility. It can be expanded to   | 20   | witnesses?   |
| 21   | 60,000 barrels a day.   | 21   | MR. CLAWSON: No. We've qualified Dr. Stewart   |
| 22   | MR. HAROUNY: Does any part of the facility  | 22   | as an expert for the water chemistry. And now I'd like   |
| 23   | require ponds, retaining ponds?   | 23   | him to delve into the aspects of both types of water   |
| 24   | MR. STEWART: No. There are no ponds associated  | 24   | involved in this facility or the injection well.   |
| 25   | with this facility.   | 25   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's go ahead.  |
|  | Page 42   |  | Page 44  |
|  |   |  |  |
| 1  | MD JENCEN, But your injection limitation is   | 1  | MD CLAWCON. So let me refer you to Evhibit   |
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| 1  | MR. CLAWSON: Are you familiar with this  | 1  | in the Wingate Sandstone?  |
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| 2  | exhibit, and have you examined it?   | 2  | MR. STEWART: With treatment it is.   |
| 3  | MR. STEWART: Yes.  | 3  | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. Now I'd refer you to  |
| 4  | MR. CLAWSON: Can you please tell us what this  | 4  | Exhibits 1 through 6.  |
| 5  | exhibit is?  | 5  | MR. JENSEN: May I ask before you go, Mr.   |
| 6  | MR. STEWART: This is a modeling that we had to   | 6  | Clawson?   |
| 7  | do to make sure that the injection water is going to be  | 7  | MR. CLAWSON: Sure.   |
| 8  | compatible with the formation water. So what you're  | 8  | MR. JENSEN: You've got a truck that comes in,  |
| 9  | doing here, we had as I said before, we've tested  | 9  | and let's say it's got 80 or 100 barrels on it. And you  |
| 10   | we had a pilot on site for eight weeks, and we tested  | 10   | are taking a quick sample.   |
| 11   | that water every day. We know where the water came from,   | 11   | MR. STEWART: Correct.  |
| 12   | from what wells, from what companies. And we tested  | 12   | MR. JENSEN: And let's say that you've got  |
| 13   | water, both from the Uinta Basin as well as the Piceance   | 13   | issues with that, and it's got to have whatever  |
| 14   | Basin. And in that, we came up with what we call an  | 14   | treatment.   |
| 15   | "average water quality" for that injectate. So that's in   | 15   | How do you keep that separate from other water?  |
| 16   | this memo.   | 16   | Because there's trucks backed up. So what's happening?   |
| 17   | When we run then we run MINTEQ, and that's an  | 17   | MR. STEWART: We have a bunch of we have nine   |
| 18   | EPA program that predicts solubility of chemistry and  | 18   | small tanks that can take a tanker load. And before they   |
| 19   | natural waters. And what we find is that, of course, we  | 19   | go up to the large oil water separator where we're   |
| 20   | get a barium sulfate. We get a barium sulfate, we get a  | 20   | putting in, they go into these small tanks. And so   |
| 21   | chrysotile and dolomite. Dolomite is very easy to  | 21   | typically, they'll just do that.   |
| 22   | handle. I can just put an acid down the well and get   | 22   | But if the operator sees something he'll take  |
| 23   | that to redissolve. Barium sulfate and chrysotile does   | 23   | a quick sample of it. If he sees something amiss, he's   |
| 24   | not do that. So you've got to sequester that.  | 24   | going to put it into a tank. That is going to sit there  |
| 25   | So we worked with Baker Petrolite, and they have   | 25   | until we figure out what to do with it.  |
|  | Page 46  |  | Page 48  |
|  |  | _  |  |
| 1  | currented coveral conjectoring agents. They are doing  | 1  | MD TENSEN. Otherwise it will become  |
| 1  | suggested several sequestering agents. They are doing  | 1  | MR. JENSEN: Otherwise, it will become  |
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| MR. SHEA: QA(QC)  MR. STEWART: Quality Assurance/Quality Control  data.  MR. STEWART: And is that on a GPS basis  MR. STEWART: No.  MR. STEWART: No.  MR. STEWART: Can get that information for  WR. STEWART: The only thing that if m trying to  In good and independently verify that.  MR. SHEA: The only thing that if m trying to  In good and independently verify that.  MR. SHEA: The only thing that if m trying to  In good and independently verify that.  MR. SHEA: The only thing that if m trying to  In good a made to be dear to see there on on these samples truly  are able, even with an expert opinion, to say that  they've compatible with the Westwater site. I think its's  from a model. Models can be incorrect. And we're being  asked to assume something that I don't bink factually  can be testified to at this point.  It think there are ways in which data could be  generated so the similarities or dissimilarities could be  determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation  for that in the evidence that's been put into the record  to date.  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me we ought to let Mr.  Clawson move forward, and you can handle that in cross,  MR. SHEA: Thank you.  Page 50  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his —  MR. CLAWSON: I am. And I think he's fine to  ask those types of questions on cross-examination.  Twuld point out that he did just bestify that  the water will be tested at the facility when it comes  MR. SHEA: In Exhibit I, yeah, the rebuttal.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Rebuttal Exhibit I.  MR. SHEA: In can be that a can del.  What I disagree with is the source of the  welcome to cross-examine on that point. The question  codeling data that would be the basis for making the  welcome to cross-examine on that you are just questioning where that were  complete the water is not going down the hole understand your  conditing the proportion of the t    | 1  |   |   |   |
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| data.  MR. SHEA: And is that on a GPS basis MR. STEWART: No.  MR. STEWART: I can get that information for you. I can't have it with me. But it comes from the old operator tells us where this is coming from. We don't go out and independently werify that. MR. SHEA: The only thing that Tim thying to raise to the Board is whether or not these samples truly are able, even with an expert opinion, to say that they're compatible with the Westwater site. I think it's from a model. Models can be incorrect. And were being asked to assume something that I don't think factually are able, even with the Westwater site. I think it's I think there are ways in which data could be generated so the similarities or dissimilarities could be determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation for that in the evidence that's been put into the record to date.  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me we ought to let Mr. Clavson move forward, and you can handle that in cross. MR. SHEA: Thank you.  Page 50  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his MR. CLAWSON: I am. And I think he's fine to ask those types of questions on cross-examination. I would point out that he did just testify that the water will be tested at the facility when it cames in. And so yeah, it's important to know where it came from. But the water is not going down the hole until the water will be tested at the facility when it cames in. And so yeah, it's important to know where it came from. But the water will be tested at the facility when it cames in. And so yeah, it's important to know where it came from. But the water will be tested at the facility when it cames in. And so yeah, it's important to know where it came from. But the water will be tested at the facility when it cames in. And so yeah, it's important to know where it came from. But the water is not going down the hole until  Well-come to cross-examine on that point. The question cycletic have repaired to his MR. CLAWSON: That was his testimony. MR. SLEANS: In Echibit is, each, the reputation CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Re             |  | MR. SHEA: QA/QC?  | 1   | But I agree with Mr. Clawson that we can get  |
| MR. SHEA: And is that on a GPS basis —  MR. STEWART: No.  MR. STEWART: And is that on a GPS basis —  MR. STEWART: And set that information?  MR. STEWART: I can get that information for you. I don't have it with me. But it comes from — the oil operator tells us where this is coming from. We these actually have nove and this include the properties where the formation water will be deferred potentially to your facility or waters that you out the tell of this point.  I think there are ways in which data could be generated to at this point.  I think there are ways in which data could be determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation of that in the evidence that's been put into the record to date.  MR. JENSEN: I the water is been put into the record to date.  MR. JENSEN: I seems to me wought to let Mr.  MR. JENSEN: I far this it, seems to me wought to let Mr.  MR. JENSEN: I far this it, seems to me wought to let Mr.  MR. STEWART: This it is the water wa |  |   |   | -   |
| MR. STEWART: No.  MR. STEWART: Can get that information for you. I don't have it with me. But it comes from the oil operator tells us where this is coming from. We oil operator tells us where this is coming from. We offer you ut and independently verify that.  MR. SHEA: The only thing that I'm trying to raise to the Board is whether or not these samples truly are able, even with an expert opinion, to say that they're compatible with the Westwater site. I think it's from a model. Models can be incorrect. And we're being asseled to assume something that I don't think factually can be testfield to at this point.  I think there are ways in which data could be determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation of tode.  I think there are ways in which data could be determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation of tode.  I think there are ways in which data could be determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation of tode.  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me we ought to let Mr.  Clawson move forward, and you can handle that in cross.  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his  MR. CLAWSON: I am. And I think he's fine to ask those types of questions on cross-examination.  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his  MR. CLAWSON: That was his testimony.  MR. JENSEN: And that was his testimony.  MR. JENSEN: I may be judy and the point. The question before the Board is  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Maybe I don't understand your of was a well-be water with the water was his testimony.  MR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the pilot plant take war no feight weeks and we tested the pilot plant take war no feight weeks and we tested to dever denistry?  MR. PAYNE: So what was a bound the water in. We'd take was on well and that be a disposable to water thank it is an odel.  MR. PAYNE: So what we had to do was to bring this water in. We'd take was on well and that t             |  |   |   | ···   |
| MR. SHEA: — or what's the combination?  MR. STEWART: I can get that information for you. I don't have it with me. But it comes from — the of operator tells us where this is coming from. We of operator tells us where this is coming from. We of operator tells us where this is coming from. We of operator tells us where this is coming from. We of operator tells us where this is coming from. We off you ut and independently verify that.  MR. SHEA: The only thing that I'm trying to a step the same which an expert opinion, to say that they're compatible with the Westwater site. I think it's they're compatible with the Westwater site. I think it's they're compatible with the Westwater site. I think it's they're compatible with the Westwater site. I think it's from a model. Models can be incorrect. And we're being assked to assume something that I don't think facually can be testified to at this point.  I think there are ways in which data could be generated so the similarities of dissimilarities could be generated so the similarities of dissimilarities could be delivered to your facility, or waters that you endetermined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation for that in the evidence that's been put into the record to date.  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me we ought to let Mr. Clawson. I am. And I think he's fine to ask those types of questions on cross-examination.  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his —  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his —  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his —  MR. JENSEN: And that was his testimony.  MR. JENSEN: And that was his testimony.  MR. CLAWSON: That was his testimony.  MR. JENSEN: And that was his testimony.  MR. JENSEN: And that was his testimony.  MR. JENSEN: Think it has model.  MR. JENSEN: So that was the source of the raw injected water than the water is not going down the hole until they know what it is and it she bent reated.  MR. JENSEN: Think it has model.  MR. JENSEN: Think it has model.  MR. JENSEN: So that was the source of the welcome that water was any what it is and it she bent re |  |   |   |   |
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| 8   you. I don't have it with me. But it comes from—the of operator tells us where this is coming from. We don't go out and independently verify that.   1   |  |   |   |   |
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| I think there are ways in which data could be generated so the similarities or dissimilarities could be determined. But so far, I haven't seen the foundation 20 MR. STEWART: In the injection well.  MR. STEWART: If you look at the third page of this rebuttal, it says, "Representative chemistry of 21 MR. STEWART: If you look at the third page of this rebuttal, it says, "Representative chemistry of 22 this rebuttal, it says, "Representative chemistry of 23 might be applyed to date.  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me we ought to let Mr. 24 Clawson move forward, and you can handle that in cross. 25 MR. SHEA: Thank you. 25 MR. SHEA: Thank you. 26 mR. STEWART: If you look at the third page of this rebuttal, it says, "Representative chemistry of 24 rare eight samples. We actually have more samples than that. But we use these eight samples as a means of 25 MR. STEWART: Thank you see there are eight samples. We actually have more samples than that. But we use these eight samples as a means of 26 for the injectate water. 34 MR. PAYNE: So what was the source of the raw injected water chemistry? 44 injected water chemistry? 5 MR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the produced water from the 27 mR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the 28 mR. PAYNE: So what was the source of the raw injected water chemistry? 5 MR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the 29 mR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the 29 mR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the 29 mR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the 29 mR. STEWART: That's correct. The DEQ was 30 modeling data that water water water water water water water law, objection, Mr. Shea. Were you talking about the water appears that were used for Rebuttal Exhibit 1? The 20 many just questioning where that water wate |  | -   |   | ·   |
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| 23 MR. JENSEN: It seems to me we ought to let Mr. 24 Clawson move forward, and you can handle that in cross. 25 MR. SHEA: Thank you. 26 Page 50  27 MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his   |  |   |   |   |
| 24 Clawson move forward, and you can handle that in cross.  MR. SHEA: Thank you.  Page 50  MR. JENSEN: You are alerted to his —  MR. CLAWSON: I am. And I think he's fine to  ask those types of questions on cross-examination.  I would point out that he did just testify that  the water will be tested at the facility when it comes  from. But the water is not going down the hole until  they know what it is and it's been treated.  MR. JENSEN: And that was his testimony.  MR. CLAWSON: That was his testimony.  MR. CLAWSON: That was his testimony. But he's  before the Board is —  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Maybe I don't understand your  objection, Mr. Shea. Were you talking about the water  samples that were used for Rebuttal Exhibit 1.  MR. SHEA: Thank you.  Page 50  coming up with our estimated concentrations that we used for the injectate water.  MR. PAYNE: So what was the source of the raw injected water chemistry?  MR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the pilot plant that we ran for eight weeks and we tested every day.  MR. PAYNE: So that was from actual water that you had received at your commercial operation, not a modeled concentration —  MR. STEWART: That's the produced water from the pilot plant that we ran for eight weeks and we tested every day.  MR. PAYNE: So that was from actual water that you had received at your commercial operation, not a modeled concentration —  MR. STEWART: That's correct. The DEQ was adamant about this. I mean, we do not have a permit to do anything with this water yet. And the County was, as well.  So what we had to do was to bring this water in. We'd take our great effluent and put it into the other Baker tank.  We'd take our great effluent and put it into the other Baker tank.  And you are just questioning where that water  was, or where that water came from that was used in creating the modeling?  MR. SHEA: I concur that it's a model.  What I disagree with is the source of the passins.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ckyb. Mr. Clawson, I believe you moved to admit those exhibits, didn't you?   |  |   |   |   |
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|  |  | 1  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1  | and Rebuttal Exhibit 1 and noting the objection from   | 1  | Can you please address that?  |
| 2  | Mr. Shea we'll admit those.  | 2  | MR. STEWART: We're using local contractors for  |
| 3  | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. Thank you very much.  | 3  | the construction of our facility. Again, that's a \$4 1/2   |
| 4  | Now, with respect to the letter that was filed,  | 4  | million facility. We will hire between four and six   |
| 5  | I guess, with the Board this morning and distributed late  | 5  | employees to operate this facility. And we also pay a   |
| 6  | last night, I'd like Dr. Stewart by Living Rivers  | 6  | fee to Grant County on every barrel that we receive.  |
| 7  | I'd like Dr. Stewart to address some of the paragraphs in  | 7  | MR. CLAWSON: Under Item No. C, "Bonding and   |
| 8  | that letter. I think that's probably the easiest way to  | 8  | Decommissioning," could you please address the nature of  |
| 9  | get through this. And Mr. Shea can cross-examine him on  | 9  | the bond and how you would decommission this well?  |
| 10   | that, as well.   | 10   | MR. STEWART: The bonding is set by the  |
| 11   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So we are now talking about  | 11   | Division, so we provided whatever bond that they asked  |
| 12   | the letter dated December 7th. Is that correct?  | 12   | for. And our plugging costs we estimated at about   |
| 13   | MR. CLAWSON: Correct.  | 13   | 14,500. So I think that's the reason for the \$15,000   |
| 14   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.  | 14   | bond.   |
| 15   | MR. SHEA: Just so I'm clear, can I   | 15   | Mr. Allin can probably answer that better than I  |
| 16   | cross-examine him now, or are we waiting until you've  | 16   | can.  |
| 17   | presented your case-in-chief?  | 17   | MR. GILL: Can I interrupt here? Why are you   |
| 18   | MR. CLAWSON: Why don't we go through the letter  | 18   | paying a fee to Grand County?   |
| 19   | because he's going to be testifying as to responding   | 19   | MR. STEWART: It's part of the Conditional Use   |
| 20   | to your letter. And you may want to cross-examine him on   | 20   | Permit.   |
| 21   | that, as well.   | 21   | MR. CLAWSON: Just by way of clarification,  |
| 22   | MR. SHEA: So to wait   | 22   | Grand County does have authority over planning and zoning   |
| 23   | MR. CLAWSON: Wait until right after I'm done   | 23   | for a facility built in the county dealing with roads and   |
| 24   | doing this, I'm done with this witness.  | 24   | those different issues. And so Grand County is caught   |
| 25   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Then we'll have  | 25   | up or addressing the issues associated with the larger  |
|  | Page 54  |  | Page 56   |
|  |  |  |   |
| 1  | Ms. Lewis ask questions.   | 1  | facility, not just the injection well. And I think  |
| 2  | Then Mr. Shea, you can ask questions. Then the   | 2  | MR. JENSEN: It's really the surface facility  |
| 3  | Board can ask questions.   | 3  | that gets you in before Grand County.   |
| 4  | MR. CLAWSON: Normally at this point, I'd be  | 4  | MR. CLAWSON: Right. And I think Dr. Stewart   |
| 5  | finished. But I think it makes sense to go through this  | 5  | can assure the Board that the County understands the  |
| 6  | stuff while things are fresh.  | 6  | primacy of the Board's authority over the UIC injection   |
| 7  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go ahead.  | 7  | well. And actually, let me ask him.   |
| 8  | MR. CLAWSON: Looking at the December 7, 2010,  | 8  | Is Grand County causing a problem vis-a-vis   |
| 9  | letter from Mr. Shea to the Division of Oil, Gas and   | 9  | approval of the injection well?   |
| 10   | Mining, and looking at the second page under,  | 10   | MD CTEWART, No. Their ordinance enecifically  |
| 11   |  | 1 - 0  | MR. STEWART: No. Their ordinance specifically   |
| 12   | "Geophysical questions and concerns," Item No. A, "Lack  | 11   | states that the injection well itself is a state issue.   |
| 13   | "Geophysical questions and concerns," Item No. A, "Lack of Capital," there's an assertion that "your venture is  | 11<br>12   | states that the injection well itself is a state issue.<br>It has nothing to do with the County.  |
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| 1                          | photvoltaic.   | 1   | in your testimony the dealings with the Department of                     |
|----------------------------|--|-----|---|
| 2                          | MR. CLAWSON: Under Item E, "Chemical Analysis  | 2   | Environmental Quality. Could you just explain to the                      |
| 3                          | of the Produced Water," can you please, again, address   | 3   | Board in what situations and from what how the permi                      |
| 4                          | how Westwater Farms will address the different types of  | 4   | required from DEQ are separate from our underground                       |
| 5                          | water coming into this facility?   | 5   | injection application?  |
| 6                          | MR. STEWART: Again, we tested we've already  | 6   | MR. STEWART: Absolutely. There are a couple of                            |
| 7                          | tested it. We will continue to test it. It seems to be   | 7   | things. One, we have agriculture land on our that                         |
| 8                          | very consistent in the testing that we've done. I've   | 8   | area is zoned for agriculture land. So we have the                        |
| 9                          | done testing all over the western United States. Each  | 9   | ability, under permit by rule through DEQ, to take                        |
| L 0                        | basin has it own signature, but within the basin it  | 10  | treated water and apply it to the land for agricultural                   |
| 1                          | doesn't change very much.  | 11  | purposes. And it has two criteria: One, TDS below 500,                    |
| 2                          | MR. CLAWSON: And will each truck be tested   | 12  | and there can be no oil and grease. So we have done                       |
| 3                          | before it's injected?  | 13  | that. And we are getting an operating permit from them.                   |
| 4                          | MR. STEWART: Yes, it is.   | 14  | They're going through their own rules right now, so it's                  |
| 5                          | MR. CLAWSON: So it's a daily sampling, not   | 15  | difficult to get because they haven't finished yet.                       |
| 6                          | MR. STEWART: Certainly not monthly. Again,   | 16  | We've applied for an NPDES Discharge Permit;                              |
| 7                          | we're protecting our asset.  | 17  | however, that's a fairly lengthy process. So we                           |
| 8                          | MR. CLAWSON: Under "Air Quality," could you  | 18  | anticipate that's about six months. We really don't need                  |
| 9                          | please address the nature of how this facility will  | 19  | it. Again, it's a backup to something. If we can't sell                   |
| 0                          | affect air quality?  | 20  | the water one way, we can sell it another. We are doing                   |
| 1                          | MR. STEWART: It actually what they refer to  | 21  | that.   |
| 2                          | is an ozone issue. And that ozone comes from the   | 22  | And then the third was the application for the                            |
| 3                          | emissions of volatile organic compounds. We capture all  | 23  | air permit.   |
| 4                          | of our VOCs and reuse them. So there are no VOCs that  | 24  | So those are the conversations we've had with                             |
| 5                          | would be affecting the ozone layer. And what the State   | 25  | DEQ.  |
|                            | Page 58  |     | Page (  |
| 1                          | has asked for is that we which we have done is   | 1   | MD LITTLY Tright wanted you to clarify that                               |
| 2                          | has asked for is that we which we have done is   | 2   | MR. HILL: I just wanted you to clarify that                               |
|                            | apply for a permit. We have less than 500 pounds a year.                                       |     | these really don't have any bearing on the UIC                            |
| 3<br>4                     | So they issue a non-permit through DEQ.  | 3 4 | application. They're just for water uses, for treated                     |
|                            | MR. CLAWSON: And then finally on the last page   |     | water at that facility.   |
| 5                          | in the third full paragraph, they raise a concern that   | 5   | MR. STEWART: That's correct.  |
| 5                          | the Colorado River be safe from fracking fluid   | 6   | MS. LEWIS: No further questions from the                                  |
| 7                          | contamination.   | 7   | Division.   |
| 3                          | Again, will this facility will this injection  | 8   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, do you have                                   |
| 9                          | well be receiving frac flow back water?  | 9   | questions for Dr. Stewart?  |
| 0                          | MR. STEWART: Not into the injection well, no.  | 10  | MR. SHEA: I do. Could I suggest the Board take                            |
| 1                          | MR. CLAWSON: Because it will be monitored and  | 11  | a five-minute break just so I can get these in order?                     |
| 2                          | tested before it is injected?  | 12  | I'm totally at your command.  |
| 3                          | MR. STEWART: That is correct.  | 13  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. About how long do you                             |
| 4                          | MR. CLAWSON: That is all the questions I have  | 14  | expect your questioning to last?  |
| 5                          | for my witness.  | 15  | MR. SHEA: In part, it depends on the answers I                            |
| 6                          | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Lewis, do you have   | 16  | get. So I would hope it could be done in a half hour,                     |
| 7                          | questions?   | 17  | but I can't guarantee that.   |
| 8                          | MS. LEWIS: I refer to the Division.  | 18  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Why don't we take a                               |
| 9                          | CROSS-EXAMINATION  | 19  | break for lunch, then, seeing it is almost noon. And                      |
| 0                          | BY MR. HILL:   | 20  | we'll resume with your questioning after that.                            |
|                            |  | 21  | MR. SHEA: Okay.   |
| 1                          | MR. HILL: Just as a matter of clarification  |     |   |
|                            | MR. HILL: Just as a matter of clarification<br>CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you introduce yourself, | 22  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So let's break until let's                              |
| 2                          |  | 22  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So let's break until let's try to start at 12:55, okay. |
| 22                         | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you introduce yourself,  |     | try to start at 12:55, okay.  |
| 21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you introduce yourself, Mr. Hill.                                      | 23  |   |

|  | (a)  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1  | (A break was taken from 11:52 a.m. to 12:57 p.m.)  | 1  | question, Mr. Shea. Let's do it that way.   |
| 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I believe we're ready  | 2  | MR. SHEA: What would be your plans, if for some   |
| 3  | to resume.   | 3  | reason the money was not available and you had started  |
| 4  | Mr. Shea, I believe we're at a point where you   | 4  | halfway through the process?  |
| 5  | are going to put questions to Dr. Stewart.   | 5  | MR. STEWART: I'm not sure I understand your   |
| 6  | MR. SHEA: Okay. What I'd like to do, if it's   | 6  | question.   |
| 7  | acceptable to the Board, is divide it into four different  | 7  | MR. SHEA: Assume for a moment that you say  |
| 8  | areas. And if that's the areas would be the  | 8  | the Board goes ahead and gives you approval and then you  |
| 9  | financing, the question of filtration, the question of   | 9  | get halfway into creating the injection well and the  |
| 10   | the sequence of the building.  | 10   | financing disappears. What do you do then?  |
| 11   | I know the UIC is the only matter before the   | 11   | MR. STEWART: The financing I can't imagine  |
| 12   | Board today. But it does seem to me a lot of the   | 12   | that happening because I have both the international  |
| 13   | application is dependent on there being a completion of  | 13   | rights as well as the national rights for this  |
| 14   | the process, it's not just a question of creating the  | 14   | technology. And we have more than we're in the  |
| 15   | injection well. Your responsibility goes to a larger   | 15   | process of negotiating a \$50 million line of credit. So  |
| 16   | question of whether that's going to do something   | 16   | financing this little plant is not an issue.  |
| 17   | irreparable to the resources of Utah and the United  | 17   | I have \$7 million available today. The plant   |
| 18   | States.  | 18   | cost is \$4 1/2 million. The injection well is already  |
| 19   | And then the fourth area deals with the  | 19   | in. All the equipment for the treatment of the injection  |
| 20   | different ways in which the monitoring will occur. The   | 20   | is available and on site. We can't install it until we  |
| 21   | first and the fourth question are related. The   | 21   | get approval by the County. But that's there and  |
| 22   | filtration question is probably or excuse me. The  | 22   | available.  |
| 23   | second and the fourth are related; that is, the  | 23   | So there's no question that we'll be able to  |
| 24   | filtration and the type of testing that would go on.   | 24   | finish the injection well. I've got plenty of money to  |
| 25   | So if I may, I'll proceed in that order.   | 25   | finish the plant as well, so I don't anticipate that  |
|  | Page 62  |  | Page 64   |
|  | 1 age 02   |  | 1484 01   |
| 1  |  | 1  | <u>C</u>  |
| 1  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Please go ahead.   | 1  | being an issue. That money already exists.  |
| 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Please go ahead. MR. SHEA: And I certainly would welcome any   | 2  | being an issue. That money already exists.  MR. SHEA: I'm sure it exists. The question  |
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| 1  | While Mr. Gill's question about the facility, I   | 1  | citizen and say, "I have \$4 1/2 million," you accept that   |
|--|---|--|--|
| 2  | think it helped to educate us, it seems to me that this   | 2  | as sufficient to grant me an application?  |
| 3  | Board needs to stay confined to what the real issue is  | 3  | MR. JENSEN: We know that's true from you, Pat.   |
| 4  | before us. And it seems to me the issue before us is the  | 4  | MR. CLAWSON: Mr. Chairman, the question has  |
| 5  | injection well itself and the product that this Board   | 5  | been asked and answered. The answer is, is that the UIC,   |
| 6  | would authorize and approve to be injected, what those  | 6  | the well, has already been drilled. It's already paid  |
| 7  | conditions are. It seems to me that's what we ought to  | 7  | for.   |
| 8  | confine our hearing to. Now, I'm only one voice here,   | 8  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think that's a sufficient  |
| 9  | but it seems to me that that's what the issue ought to be   | 9  | answer.  |
| 10   | and what you ought to be asking questions to either   | 10   | MR. SHEA: Okay. I respectfully disagree.   |
| 11   | ferret out or get satisfied.  | 11   | Let's move on to a different topic.  |
| 12   | MR. SHEA: The only thing I would raise if I   | 12   | Dr. Stewart indicated that he would use a  |
| 13   | might indulge for one moment I've always been taught  | 13   | process to filter out any organic material were his  |
| 14   | "Follow the money." And in the instance of injecting the  | 14   | words that might create a souring of the helium.   |
| 15   | water, you are going to have to finance that. And the   | 15   | What size of filter do you intend to use?  |
| 16   | quality certainly is where the main focus of this hearing   | 16   | MR. STEWART: It's an organic filter. So we use   |
| 17   | today is going to be.   | 17   | a walnut shell filter and activated carbon. It's not   |
| 18   | But it does seem to me to be an important,  | 18   | sized based, it's chemically based. So these are   |
| 19   | answerable question of how is that process not the  | 19   | removing the nonpolar organic chemicals through an   |
| 20   | building of the buildings but that process going to be  | 20   | absorption process.  |
| 21   | funded. And the impression I have is that it's going to   | 21   | MR. SHEA: The BLM is not concerned about the   |
| 22   | be funded from the revenue that's generated by oil  | 22   | chemistry. It's worried about the organic life that  |
| 23   | producers or gas producers paying   | 23   | could cause the souring.   |
| 24   | MR. JENSEN: I think he said that there's  | 24   | MR. STEWART: You can't have organic life until   |
| 25   | \$7 million of equity that they're prepared to put in,  | 25   | you have organics for them to eat. If you remove the   |
|  | Page 66   |  | Page 68  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  | -  |
| 1  | that they've got a \$4 1/2 million cost, and just all from  | 1  | organic material from the petroleum products, then   |
| 1 2  | that they've got a \$4 1/2 million cost, and just all from the equity side. And that's the whole facility again.  | 1 2  | organic material from the petroleum products, then there's nothing for them to eat, and they will not exist.   |
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| 2  | the equity side. And that's the whole facility again.   | 2  | there's nothing for them to eat, and they will not exist.  |
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| 1                                      | typically, fungi or viruses certainly not viruses.   | 1  | a biological analysis of what organic material exists in  |
|--|--|--|---|
| 2                                      | Viruses wouldn't come up with produced water. Fungi  | 2  | that water?   |
| 3                                      | could exist, but we've never experienced it and never  | 3  | MR. STEWART: Well, we would do that chemically,   |
| 4                                      | seen it.   | 4  | not biologically. We do not look for microorganisms in  |
| 5                                      | MR. SHEA: Okay. Let me ask you: There's been   | 5  | that water. What we look for is a chemistry. So we look   |
| 6                                      | more or less three terms used. There's "formation  | 6  | for total petroleum hydrocarbons, we do GCMS scans, we do   |
| 7                                      | water," there's "produced water," and "waste water."   | 7  | volatile organic compound scans. That's how we determine  |
| 8                                      | Can you describe for the Board what the  | 8  | what organics are there.  |
| 9                                      | distinction in your vocabulary is between those three  | 9  | MR. SHEA: Back to the BLM's letter of   |
| 10                                     | types of water?  | 10   | September 15, their express concern on the helium   |
| 11                                     | MR. STEWART: "Formation water," as I explained   | 11   | reserve.  |
| 12                                     | it this morning, was the receiving water. So that's in   | 12   | MR. STEWART: Correct.   |
| 13                                     | the Wingate Formation. The "produced water" is what  | 13   | MR. SHEA: And actually, let me just deviate   |
| 14                                     | we're receiving at the gate. So the produced water comes   | 14   | here for a second.  |
| 15                                     | in from the various energy companies as they develop   | 15   | Do you know why Harley Dome is called Harley  |
| 16                                     | their energy source. I'm sorry, the "waste water," we  | 16   | Dome?   |
| 17                                     | have no waste water.   | 17   | MR. STEWART: No.  |
| 18                                     | MR. SHEA: Now, the receiving water is only what  | 18   | MR. SHEA: Do you know when it was discovered?   |
| 19                                     | you would find at the UIC? I'm just trying to clarify in   | 19   | MR. STEWART: No.  |
| 20                                     | my own mind.   | 20   | MR. SHEA: It was created sort of for the  |
| 21                                     | MR. STEWART: Say that again?   | 21   | Board's knowledge in 1920 because the United States   |
| 22                                     | MR. SHEA: The receiving water is the water that  | 22   | declared helium a strategic reserve. So it's one of the   |
| 23                                     | you found when the well was drilled?   | 23   | helium strategic reserves that were preserved over time.  |
| 24                                     | MR. STEWART: No, that's the formation water.   | 24   | And there are a number of helium companies, one of which  |
| 25                                     | That's how Halliburton is identifying it. They're  | 25   | I represent, IACX, who are looking to develop the helium  |
|  | Page 70  |  | Page 72   |
| 1                                      | identifying it from different formations. So that's the  | 1  | that's found in Harley's Dome. They've developed a new  |
| 2                                      | water that we're talking about down in the formation.  | 2  | process.  |
| 3                                      | MR. SHEA: At the UIC application site?   | 3  | I raise that only because in the context of the   |
| 4                                      | MR. STEWART: That's correct.   | 4  | UIC application, I think the Board it's important to  |
| 5                                      | MR. SHEA: So when you said "receiving water,"  | 5  | make sure that there is no potential for another resource   |
| 6                                      | that's a fourth category. What does that mean?   | 6  | that would benefit the citizens of Utah being adversely   |
| 7                                      | MR. STEWART: I'm talking about two waters. I   | 7  | affected by it. And that's why the United States still  |
| 8                                      | don't know where these other terms are coming from.  | 8  | considers it an important helium reserve.   |
| 9                                      | I'm talking about "formation water," which is  | 9  | But back to the question of the water that will   |
| 10                                     | going to be a receipt was going to receive this water,   | 10   | be transported here.  |
| 11                                     | but it's the formation water. It's what's in the   | 11   | You do a chemical analysis, not an organic  |
| 12                                     | formation. And then I have "produced water" that I treat   | 12   | analysis. Is that correct?  |
| 13                                     | and inject into the formation.   | 13   | MR. STEWART: I do a chemistry analysis, which   |
| 14                                     |  |  | includes an organic. You are going to do an organic   |
| 15                                     | MR. SHEA: Okay. Well, let's move on.   | 14   |   |
|  | MR. SHEA: Okay. Well, let's move on.  You testified earlier that your experience is  | 14<br>15   | portion of that water, and you're going to do an  |
| 16                                     | •  |  | portion of that water, and you're going to do an inorganic portion of that water.   |
| 16<br>17                               | You testified earlier that your experience is  | 15   |   |
|  | You testified earlier that your experience is that generally within a range the water type which I   | 15<br>16   | inorganic portion of that water.  |
| 17                                     | You testified earlier that your experience is that generally within a range the water type which I guess is the transformation water, formational water  | 15<br>16<br>17                                     | inorganic portion of that water.  MR. SHEA: Describe the difference between the   |
| 17<br>18                               | You testified earlier that your experience is that generally within a range the water type which I guess is the transformation water, formational water is the same. Is that correct?  | 15<br>16<br>17<br>18                               | inorganic portion of that water.  MR. SHEA: Describe the difference between the inorganic analysis and the organic analysis.  |
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| 17<br>18<br>19<br>20                   | You testified earlier that your experience is that generally within a range the water type which I guess is the transformation water, formational water is the same. Is that correct?  MR. STEWART: No. What I said was that in a typical basin, you are going to have produced water  | 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20                   | inorganic portion of that water.  MR. SHEA: Describe the difference between the inorganic analysis and the organic analysis.  MR. STEWART: The organic analysis, again, is gas chromatograph, mass spectrometer. We do GPS scans  |
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| 1  | When we go over to the inorganics side, we're  | 1  | go. But typically, you do a visual inspection. You're  |
| 2  | looking for salts, heavy metals, those issues.   | 2  | going to be looking for surfactants; you are going to be   |
| 3  | MR. SHEA: Right. You've testified on that.   |  | looking for different colors, those characteristics. If  |
| 4  | But your testimony is, on the organic side, is   | 5  | you get a suspicious load, then you'd have that diverted   |
| 5  | that it goes down to .1 micron. Is that correct?   | 6  | off to figure out how that treatment process is going to   |
| 6  | MR. STEWART: No. What I said was that we   | 7  | WORK.  |
| 7<br>8   | remove the organics through an absorption process. These   | 8  | MR. SHEA: But isn't the process of the testing   |
|  | filters have an effective pore size that has no bearing  | 9  | that the operator would put in some container, pull it   |
| 9  | on removing organics. That organic is a process of   | 10   | out and look at it, even though the container itself may   |
| 10   | absorption, not a physical removal.  | 11   | contain I don't know how many gallons each of the  |
| 11   | MR. SHEA: Let me ask the question this way:  | 12   | trucks would have.   |
| 12   | What's the margin of error on the water that would be  | 13   | MR. STEWART: It has about 4000 gallons. And  |
| 13   | injected? Are you saying it's zero?  | 14   | absolutely. But that truck's been moving around. That  |
| 14   | MR. STEWART: I'm saying that we have certain   | 15   | water is very well mixed at that point.  |
| 15   | characteristics. We're not going to want any organics to   |  | MR. SHEA: Okay. But it being well-mixed still  |
| 16   | go down there, so  | 16<br>17   | could mean, scientifically, that there are materials that  |
| 17   | MR. SHEA: I know you don't want that. But I'm  | 18   | the observation and the testing you are proposing to do  |
| 18   | just asking: What's the margin of error?   | 19   | would miss.  |
| 19   | MR. STEWART: I've run a plant in Wellington,   |  | MR. STEWART: So that is why you have the   |
| 20   | Colorado. I've never had an exceedance of BTX. The BTX   | 20   | multiple barriers to the injection well.   |
| 21   | standard is five parts per billion. So we're going to be   | 21   | MR. SHEA: And with those multiple barriers, at   |
| 22   | meeting that kind of water quality.  | 22   | each barrier what's the margin of error that goes  |
| 23   | MR. SHEA: And how often in your Wellington   | 23   | through? Independent of your experience at Wellington,   |
| 24   | plant do you do testing on the water?  | 24   | when you purchase that equipment, what does the equipment  |
| 25   | MR. STEWART: Once a week.  | 25   | specification say as to error rate?  |
|  | Page 74  |  | Page 76  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1  | MR. SHEA: So it's not on every load that comes   | 1  | MR. STEWART: It doesn't have an error rate.  |
| 1 2  | MR. SHEA: So it's not on every load that comes in. It's a once-a-week quality control?   | 1 2  | MR. STEWART: It doesn't have an error rate.  What happens is that you've got multiple barriers. So,  |
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| 2  | in. It's a once-a-week quality control?  | 2  | What happens is that you've got multiple barriers. So,   |
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| 1     | MR. SHEA: I'm trying to get a scientific answer                 | 1  | I'm just trying to find out                              |
|-------|---|----|--|
| 2     | to a scientific question and he's not giving it.                | 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Shea. I                 |
| 3     | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And I think he has given                      | 3  | apologize for that. But I'm getting a little frustrated  |
| 4     | those to you.   | 4  | at   |
| 5     | MR. SHEA: He has?   | 5  | MR. SHEA: We've sat here for an hour-and-a-half          |
| 6     | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, I believe he has.                        | 6  | as they put on their testimony. I've had two days to     |
| 7     | MR. SHEA: What's the margin of error, then?                     | 7  | look at the record. And I'm simply trying to explore the |
| 8     | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think he testified what the                 | 8  | factual evidence this Board is going to depend on.       |
| 9     | process is. And then from that, we can decide whether we        | 9  | Two rangers testifying about whether there are           |
| 10    | think that's adequate for the UIC                               | 10 | seeps or no seeps on the Colorado River is ridiculous.   |
| 11    | MR. SHEA: And you are familiar with the process                 | 11 | And I testify on that as a former director of the BLM,   |
| 12    | he's talking about?   | 12 | where they don't have enough time to do the things they  |
| 13    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, I think we need to                  | 13 | need to do. And it should not be a basis for the Board   |
| 14    | move forward.   | 14 | to make a decision about the potential for seeps from    |
| 15    | MR. SHEA: I think the citizens of Utah ought to                 | 15 | this injection well going into a national river.         |
| 16    | be able to know the quality of the water that's going in        | 16 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And we are concerned about             |
| 17    | the well.   | 17 | getting information for the UIC. And I would like to get |
| 18    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm telling you: I don't                      | 18 | that information out.                                    |
| 19    | think we're getting anywhere very fast at all.                  | 19 | I'm just saying I don't think that the questions         |
| 20    | MR. SHEA: Well, that's because the witness                      | 20 | that you are asking along that line over and over again  |
| 21    | isn't answering the question.                                   | 21 | are getting us anywhere. And I would appreciate if we    |
| 22    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, I believe he is.                    | 22 | could get all the information on it.                     |
| 23    | Please, let's try to move forward.                              | 23 | MR. SHEA: And the potential for a seep from the          |
| 24    | MR. SHEA: All right. Let's examine the                          | 24 | well you are approving is not a legitimate area of       |
| 25    | testimony about the seeps into the Colorado.                    | 25 | inquiry for the application?                             |
|       | Page 78   |    | Page 80  |
|       | 1 450 70  |    | 1 450 00   |
| 1     | You testified that you talked to two rangers                    | 1  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No, I didn't say that.                 |
| 2     | from the BLM. Is that correct?                                  | 2  | Please, let's move forward. Go ahead.                    |
| 3     | MR. STEWART: Yes.   | 3  | MR. SHEA: Let's explore how the determination            |
| 4     | MR. SHEA: And do you know how many                              | 4  | was made by this witness as an expert that there are no  |
| 5     | MR. STEWART: Let me correct that. Not me,                       | 5  | seeps coming from this area into the Colorado. And other |
| 6     | personally. My hydrogeologist, Paul Stone, talked to two        | 6  | than two overworked BLM rangers, I don't see any other   |
| 7     | rangers.  | 7  | evidence.  |
| 8     | MR. SHEA: Do we have the names of those two                     | 8  | MR. STEWART: Can I answer that?                          |
| 9     | rangers?  | 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, Dr. Stewart.                 |
| 10    | MR. STEWART: He does.   | 10 | MR. STEWART: Paul Stone walked the canyon                |
| 11    | MR. SHEA: But you don't?  | 11 | himself as a baseline. He walked the entire portion that |
| 12    | MR. STEWART: I don't have it with me. I can                     | 12 | was negotiated with Fish and Wildlife as to what they    |
| 13    | get those.  | 13 | were concerned about. And so he visually walked it. We   |
| 14    | MR. SHEA: What's the square mile area that they                 | 14 | have pictures of that. We have pictures of the whole     |
| 15    | have to cover as rangers or do you know how many                | 15 | thing.   |
| 16    | rangers there are for BLM in the Moab district?                 | 16 | And then he interviewed the two rangers and              |
| 17    | MR. STEWART: No.  | 17 | asked them if they were aware of any seeps. And they     |
| 18    | MR. SHEA: There are two. There's over                           | 18 | said no. So I assume that they, too, have been in that   |
| 19    | 2 million square acres. And you are expecting                   | 19 | canyon and would know about that. But I don't have any   |
| 20    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, "square acres," is                  | 20 | idea. So we physically walked the canyon. There are no   |
| 21    | that a technical term?  | 21 | seeps in the Wingate.                                    |
| 22    | MR. SHEA: It's redundant. Excuse me.                            | 22 | MR. SHEA: Who is Paul Stone?                             |
| 23    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Oh, okay. Thank you.                          | 23 | MR. STEWART: He is my hydrogeologist. He's a             |
| 24    |   | 24 |  |
| 25    | MR. SHEA: In trigonometry, you can have other                   |    | professional geologist, and he's my hydrogeologist       |
| . / 1 | than a course acre. But we'll accept that it's course           |    | internally. He works for mo                              |
|       | than a square acre. But we'll accept that it's square.  Page 79 | 25 | internally. He works for me. Page 81                     |

| 1  | MR. SHEA: When you say you walked the Westwater   | 1  | MR. SHEA: And are you familiar with the state  |
|--|---|--|--|
| 2  | Canyon, would you agree there are parts you can't walk  | 2  | engineer of Utah's effort to categorize and classify the   |
| 3  | because of the flow?  | 3  | groundwater in the state of Utah?  |
| 4  | MR. STEWART: Yes. But he could observe those  | 4  | MR. STEWART: Yes.  |
| 5  | areas that he couldn't walk. And again, he's looking at   | 5  | MR. SHEA: And has he examined this area of the   |
| 6  | the Wingate Formation and he's not findings any seeps.  | 6  | Uinta Basin for that purpose?  |
| 7  | MR. SHEA: Okay. In the first part of our  | 7  | MR. STEWART: Not to my knowledge.  |
| 8  | letter that the Board received this morning, it talks   | 8  | MR. SHEA: So we could not answer definitively  |
| 9  | about the water pressure rising as the injection occurs   | 9  | whether this is, using the Colorado term, "tributary" or   |
| 10   | outside the particular formation that Mr. Stone examined.   | 10   | "nontributary"?  |
| 11   | Do you agree that that's a legitimate concern?  | 11   | MR. STEWART: It most likely is nontributary,   |
| 12   | MR. STEWART: Are you asking me or the Board?  | 12   | because the oil wouldn't be there if it were tributary.  |
| 13   | MR. SHEA: I'm asking you. You are the witness.  | 13   | MR. HAROUNY: Mr. Shea, are we talking about the  |
| 14   | MR. CLAWSON: Mr. Chairman, this witness didn't  | 14   | Uinta Basin now or Paradox Basin?  |
| 15   | testify about the water pressure raised in Living Rivers'   | 15   | MR. SHEA: I'm talking about both. And if the   |
| 16   | letter. Mr. Allin, to my left, will be testifying to  | 16   | Board would like, we can ask the same question for both  |
| 17   | that. Maybe he'd like to hold the question for him.   | 17   | areas.   |
| 18   | MR. SHEA: I'll hold it until Mr. Allin  | 18   | Can you answer the question for the two basins?  |
| 19   | testifies. But I would like to reserve the right to come  | 19   | MR. STEWART: I have not looked at the specific   |
| 20   | back with this witness if we don't get a complete answer  | 20   | geology in Utah as it relates to produced water.   |
| 21   | out of Mr. Allin.   | 21   | MR. SHEA: And Mr. Chair, the only reason I   |
| 22   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Please move forward.  | 22   | raise this is the Governor yesterday in Las Vegas before   |
| 23   | MR. SHEA: All right. For the Board, do you  | 23   | the National Governor's Association was engaged in a   |
| 24   | consider the water that is being injected into this well  | 24   | fairly active debate about the Colorado River Compact,   |
| 25   | you are applying for to be tributary water or   | 25   | the upper state upper basin states and the lower basin   |
|  | Page 82   |  | Page 84  |
|  |   |  |  |
| 1  | nontributary water?   | 1  | states. And I think questions about whether it's   |
| 1  | nontributary water?   | 1  | states. And I think questions about whether it's   |
| 2  | MR. STEWART: Nontributary.  | 2  | tributary or nontributary are going to become very   |
| 2  | MR. STEWART: Nontributary. MR. SHEA: And the basis of that judgment is?   | 2  | tributary or nontributary are going to become very important policy questions that, admittedly, are not  |
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| 1  | additional flow. And that flow will come from areas that  | 1  | The first inquiry that's left is I have to  |
|--|---|--|---|
| 2  | are considered to be, quote, tributary, meaning that they   | 2  | say I'm a belt-and-suspenders person when it comes to   |
| 3  | would normally flow into and support the Colorado River   | 3  | natural resources.  |
| 4  | system.   | 4  | And I'd like to have the witness if there's   |
| 5  | If they are noncontributory (sic) then that's   | 5  | \$7 million available, what's the problem, for matters of   |
| 6  | not a question. But it's a question that is going to be   | 6  | monitoring the UIC well, of creating three monitoring   |
| 7  | paramount in importance as we renegotiate the upper basin   | 7  | wells downslope, just to be an early warning system of  |
| 8  | section.  | 8  | any seepage?  |
| 9  | MR. JENSEN: I think you've made your you  | 9  | MR. STEWART: How far away are these? Are they   |
| 10   | made your point. Appreciate that. But that's going  | 10   | on BLM land? Are they on private land? How deep are   |
| 11   | to when and if that comes, that's going to be in front  | 11   | they?   |
| 12   | of a different body than this body relative to injection  | 12   | MR. SHEA: From your map, there is no private  |
| 13   | well.   | 13   | land they could be on, so they'd be on BLM land.  |
| 14   | MR. SHEA: Correct. Although this body is  | 14   | MR. STEWART: If we're doing it at the outcrop,  |
| 15   | making a decision on how that water where that water,   | 15   | a quarter mile back from the outcrop, and it's a 100-foot   |
| 16   | so to speak, is going to be stored. And if, in fact,  | 16   | well, there is no problem with that.  |
| 17   | it's going to be recycled, then there's going to be a   | 17   | MR. SHEA: Well, it would have to be deeper than   |
| 18   | question of ownership.  | 18   | a 100-foot well because you are down at 1700 feet.  |
| 19   | MR. JENSEN: That's not for this Board.  | 19   | MR. STEWART: At the well we are, at the   |
| 20   | MR. SHEA: But if you are approving the storage  | 20   | injection well, but it slopes upward. So it eventually  |
| 21   | of the water, who is going to determine the ownership?  | 21   | hits the canyon wall, and you are not as deep there, so.  |
| 22   | MR. JENSEN: That is not before this Board. We   | 22   | MR. SHEA: You'll agree and again, Mr.   |
| 23   | don't have the ability to make that determination. So   | 23   | Clawson has told me that Mr. Allin will be talking about  |
| 24   | let's move on.  | 24   | the geology. But it's a disconformed (sic) area to the  |
| 25   | MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, if I might just  | 25   | east of the well. Is that correct?  |
|  | Page 86   |  | Page 88   |
|  | 2   | 1  |   |
|  |   |  |   |
| 1  | interject something, maybe for the benefit of the Board   | 1  | MR. STEWART: That's a question for Mr. Allin.   |
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| 1  | And assume for a moment that January 1 is the  | 1  | tracor tocto?   |
|--|--|--|---|
| 2  | day that Grand County gives their permit. My question  | 2  | tracer tests?  MR. STEWART: That would be a question for  |
| 3  |  | 3  | Mr. Allin.  |
| 4  | is: When would the filtration processes be operational?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's answer when the   | 4  | MR. SHEA: Okay. Thank you.  |
| 5  | filtration process would be available. I think he's  | 5  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is that all, Mr. Shea?  |
| 6  | already answered, or described the filtration itself.  | 6  | MR. SHEA: Just one second. If I may, one last   |
| 7  | So when will it be available?  | 7  | question.   |
| 8  | MR. STEWART: They are available today. It  | 8  | If there is a delay in the Grand County Zoning  |
| 9  | would be operational, probably, within ten days of   | 9  | Commission giving you approval, will you begin injecting  |
| 10   | obtaining the operational permit from the UDOGM, as well   | 10   | water into the UIC before you get approval from Grand   |
| 11   | as the operational permit from the County.   | 11   | County?   |
| 12   | MR. SHEA: Thank you. That's all I needed to  | 12   | MR. STEWART: No. We have to have an operating   |
| 13   | know.  | 13   | permit from Grand County as well.   |
| 14   | Second question: With the frac fluids, which   | 14   | MR. SHEA: Okay. Thank you. That's all.  |
| 15   | you've indicated you would not inject into the well, you   | 15   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any   |
| 16   | said that you would store them in a side tank that was   | 16   | questions for Dr. Stewart?  |
| 17   | capable of holding one hauling truck.  | 17   | Go ahead, Mr. Harouny.  |
| 18   | And where would they go after they had been  | 18   | CROSS-EXAMINATION   |
| 19   | analyzed and confirmed as frac fluids?   | 19   | BY MR. HAROUNY:   |
| 20   | MR. STEWART: Well, most likely we can treat  | 20   | MR. HAROUNY: Dr. Stewart, you have done some  |
| 21   | frac fluids. Fracking is purely organic. We can treat  | 21   | hydrology work, or you have a hydrologist on your staff,  |
| 22   | them. Typically, you have to oxidize them before you do  | 22   | I believe?  |
| 23   | that. So you would oxidize it with a bleach. And then  | 23   | MR. STEWART: Yes.   |
| 24   | you'd send it through the same process.  | 24   | MR. HAROUNY: Have you looked at hydrodynamics   |
| 25   | MR. SHEA: And then it would be injected?   | 25   | uphole, shallower, in certain zones that may contain  |
|  | Page 90  |  | Page 92   |
|  | Tuge 70  |  | 1 490 72  |
|  |  |  |   |
| 1  | MR. STEWART: The organics would be removed. So   | 1  | fresh water? Any kind of aquifer studies done in that   |
| 1 2  | MR. STEWART: The organics would be removed. So only thing that's being injected, again, are the salts.   | 1 2  | fresh water? Any kind of aquifer studies done in that area in proximity to the anticipated zone where you're  |
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| 2  | only thing that's being injected, again, are the salts.  | 2  | area in proximity to the anticipated zone where you're  |
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| 1        | monitoring on whether or not gas is being formed in the  | 1  | project for the trust department at Zions that was well            |
|----------|--|----|--|
| 2        | formation?   | 2  | outside their purview of expertise. So I was involved in           |
| 3        | MR. STEWART: Correct.  | 3  | that.  |
| 4        | MR. CLAWSON: And has the state of Utah state   | 4  | After that, I was involved in and during that                      |
| 5        | engineer agreed to your process, your plan?  | 5  | time involved in a private company called Petro Lease              |
| 6        | MR. STEWART: Which plan?   | 6  | Co, that, with the assets of the estate I was involved in          |
| 7        | MR. CLAWSON: Well, the injection of water.   | 7  | from Petroleum Investment Company and John Ogerson                 |
| 8        | MR. STEWART: Oh, yes, uh-huh. It's purely  | 8  | (phonetic), we merged those elements with subsidiaries of          |
| 9        | it's a Class II injection well. So whether it's  | 9  | Pennzoil, Marathon, and Superior.                                  |
| 10       | tributary or not tributary, it's immaterial to a Class II  | 10 | After that, I formed Rocky Mountain Exploration                    |
| 11       | injection well. It's coming from a petroleum operation,  | 11 | Company. We generated prospects throughout the Rocky               |
| 12       | goes back into the formation.  | 12 | Mountain region primarily in Utah, though. That                    |
| 13       | MR. CLAWSON: That's all I have.  | 13 | company was merged with a Houston-based company in 1980.           |
| 14       | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Would you like to move   | 14 | And since that time, I've worked for more local Utah               |
| 15       | forward with Mr. Allin then, Mr. Clawson?  | 15 | companies, Amber Oil & Gas being one. They had assets in           |
| 16       | MR. CLAWSON: Sure. I'd like to call my next  | 16 | the Greater Cisco field, where the Harley Dome 1 well is           |
| 17       | witness.   | 17 | still within that field, that designated field. And I              |
| 18       | DAVID L. ALLIN,  | 18 | had my own leases, which I just sold last year, which              |
| 19       | having been first duly sworn,  | 19 | operated in the Greater Cisco field.                               |
| 20       | was examined and testified as follows:   | 20 | And my levels of experience related to the area                    |
| 21       | DIRECT EXAMINATION   | 21 | have been a 35-year time frame, basically, with this               |
| 22       | BY MR. CLAWSON:  | 22 | field and the Uintah Basin and Grand County.                       |
| 23       | MR. CLAWSON: Would you please state your full  | 23 | MR. CLAWSON: Do you have hold any licenses and                     |
| 24       | name and address for the record?   | 24 | are a member of any professional organizations?                    |
| 25       | MR. ALLIN: David L. Allin. My address is   | 25 | MR. ALLIN: Yes. I am licensed by the Utah                          |
|          | Page 94  |    | Page 96  |
|          |  |    |  |
| 1        | 475  | 1  | Department of what is it Occupation and                            |
| 2        | MR. GILL: Would you hold that very close.  | 2  | Professional License or Office of Professional                     |
| 3        | MR. CLAWSON: Please state your full name and   | 3  | Licensing as a petroleum geologist. I was granted that             |
| 4        | address for the record.  | 4  | license in 2003.   |
| 5        | MR. ALLIN: David L. Allin. My address is 475   | 5  | I'm also a member of the American Association of                   |
| 6        | Seasons Drive, Grand Junction, Colorado, 81507.  | 6  | Petroleum Geologists. I'm certified by a subsect of that           |
| 7        | MR. CLAWSON: And what's your affiliation with  | 7  | group called the CPG as a Certified Petroleum Geologist.           |
| 8        | Westwater Farms, LLC?  | 8  | And I've been certified by that body since 1983 as a               |
| 9        | MR. ALLIN: I was I'm engaged as a consultant   | 9  | petroleum geologist.   |
| 10       | to them through a company that is my primary employer.   | 10 | I also belong to the Utah Geological Association                   |
| 11       | I'm farmed out as a consultant to evaluate their project   | 11 | and the Utah Association for Professional Landmen.                 |
| 12       | and file necessary permits on their project.   | 12 | MR. CLAWSON: Are you familiar with the                             |
| 13       | MR. CLAWSON: Could you please provide a brief  | 13 | hydrogeology of the Wingate Sandstone in southeastern              |
| 14       | summary of your education and your experience?   | 14 | Utah?  |
| 15       | MR. ALLIN: I received a bachelor of science  | 15 | MR. ALLIN: Yes. And the basis for that has                         |
| 16       | degree in geology from the University of Wyoming in 1976.  | 16 | been fairly extensive study since 1999, where I was                |
| 17       | And since that time or actually before that time, I  | 17 | involved in the exploration of, mainly, Middle Jurassic            |
| 18       | began work here in Salt Lake City for Petroleum  | 18 | sandstones for oil and gas reserves in the Flat Rock               |
| 19       | Investment Company in 1975 as an exploration manager and   | 19 | field and Seep Ridge fields of Uintah County. That                 |
| 20       | evaluator of BLM oil and gas leases. The proprietor of   | 20 | involved drilling multiple wells to these formations at            |
| 21       | that company died in 1977.   | 21 | depths there near 12,000 feet, and evaluating a total of           |
| 1        | Then I was engaged to liquidate his estate for   | 22 | 50 square miles of 3D seismic data coverage that I was a           |
| 22       |  | 1  |  |
| 22       | the trust department of Zions Bank. And since it   | 23 | principal investigator on.   |
|          | the trust department of Zions Bank. And since it involved several hundred thousand acres of both state and | 23 | principal investigator on.  MR. CLAWSON: I'd ask that Mr. Allin be |
| 23       |  |    |  |
| 23<br>24 | involved several hundred thousand acres of both state and  | 24 | MR. CLAWSON: I'd ask that Mr. Allin be                             |

| 1                          | purposes of geological interpretation, geohydrological  | 1                          | hydrology.   |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 2                          | engineering, and water injection projects.  | 2                          | MR. JENSEN: as opposed to hydrology. And I   |
| 3                          | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Lewis, any questions or   | 3                          | think that's what the issue  |
| 4                          | objections?   | 4                          | MR. CLAWSON: Okay, now, I understand.  |
| 5                          | MS. LEWIS: No objections.   | 5                          | Can you describe your experience when it comes   |
| 6                          | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea?   | 6                          | to either in your education or your experience when  |
| 7                          | MR. SHEA: I didn't hear him testify on his  | 7                          | it comes to hydrology?   |
| 8                          | experience on the hydrology side.   | 8                          | MR. ALLIN: Yes. The distinction is really just   |
| 9                          | Could you clarify what experience he's had on   | 9                          | a matter of the difference between what fluid occupies   |
| 10                         | the hydrology involved in the injection wells?  | 10                         | the core space in an aquifer or an oil and gas reservoir.  |
| 11                         | MR. ALLIN: Yes. I had direct participation in   | 11                         | If the core space is occupied primarily by water, then   |
| 12                         | filing UIC permits, both Class II and Class I in the case   | 12                         | it's a hydrology project. If it's primarily occupied by  |
| 13                         | of a well called Blue Bench over by Duchesne, Utah, a   | 13                         | oil and gas or hydrocarbons, then it's primarily an oil  |
| 14                         | number of years ago.  | 14                         | and gas or petroleum exploitation application of my  |
| 15                         | I also had applied for another EPA Class II   | 15                         | experience.  |
| 16                         | permit for a Frank Arroches (phonetic), a water well  | 16                         | As far as evaluating what needs to be assembled,   |
| 17                         | company owner in Uintah County at Ft. Duchesne.   | 17                         | what needs to be submitted for UIC permits for   |
| 18                         | More recently, I just obtained a UIC permit from  | 18                         | consideration by the regulators, I have to have an eye   |
| 19                         | EPA for the Seep Ridge WIW 1 in the Seep Ridge field in   | 19                         | for what characterizes the attributes of the formation,  |
| 20                         | Uintah County from EPA. That was on behalf of a partner   | 20                         | its contents, whether or not there's hydrodynamic flow   |
| 21                         | of the company I work for called Summit Energy.   | 21                         | involved, whether or not the formation how it behaves  |
| 22                         | In the meantime, I'm to a final permit stage on   | 22                         | under injection stress, how it behaves under production  |
| 23                         | another UIC permit with EPA, Region 8, for the another  | 23                         | stress, either one.  |
| 24                         | well in Uintah County on property that Del Rio Resources  | 24                         | From the standpoint of trying to make a  |
| 25                         | operates, and that well would be designated the DNL E   | 25                         | distinction, it's really a matter of a focus on just   |
|                            | Page 98   |                            | Page 100   |
| 1                          | Gusher Disposal 1 (phonetic).   | 1                          | contents of the formation. Because the as far as my  |
| 2                          | I also published in Utah Geological Association   | 2                          | experience with it, I probably have much more experience   |
| 3                          | guidebooks on the a very unique field that involves   | 3                          | just from processing these permits dealing with the  |
| 4                          | hydrodynamic flow, displaced aquifers in the Upper Valley   | 4                          | questions that come up relating to safe disposal of  |
| 5                          | field in Southern Utah, and published on the Kaiparowits  | 5                          | produced water in Class II wells, or in the case of a  |
| 6                          | Basin hydrogeology in the Oil & Gas Journal.  | 6                          | Class I well, how that should be handled, whether or not   |
| 7                          | MR. SHEA: I have no objection to him being an   | 7                          | anything's going to migrate out of zone.   |
| 8                          | expert on the application process. But I would object to  | 8                          | So it really boils down to, although I'm not a   |
| 9                          | him being considered an expert on the operations side of  | 9                          | degreed engineer, I have extensive experience in   |
| 10                         | the hydrogeology aspects of the UIC well. He's certainly  | 10                         | evaluating these very specific issues that relate to   |
| 11                         | an expert on how you apply for permits, but he's not an   | 11                         | migration of fluids within reservoirs; and so therefore,   |
| 12                         | expert on how you operate those permits once they're  | 12                         | you know, as far as my experience versus, probably, one  |
| 13                         | granted.  | 13                         | in another 50 consulting petroleum geologists, I probably  |
| 14                         | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Clawson.  | 14                         | have more experience than, like I say, one in 50.  |
| 15                         | MR. CLAWSON: I'm not asking he be admitted as   | 15                         | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, does that address  |
| 16                         | an expert for the operational aspects. I mean, I'm not  | 16                         | your concerns?   |
| 17                         | sure I understand the distinction. For purposes of this   | 17                         | MR. SHEA: Well, again, I'm having a hard time  |
| 18                         | r r r r r r r r   | 1                          | understanding where, as a consultant, his work stops and   |
|                            | proceeding, they just seem mirrored to me.  | 18                         | understanding where, as a consultant, his work stops and   |
| 19                         | proceeding, they just seem mirrored to me.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any   | 18                         | , , ,  |
|                            | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any   |                            | where the operation begins, and whether or not from  |
| 19                         | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any questions or objections?  | 19<br>20                   | where the operation begins, and whether or not from<br>the Board's perspective the basis of his expertise is   |
| 19<br>20<br>21             | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any questions or objections?  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me that Mr. Shea asked  | 19<br>20<br>21             | where the operation begins, and whether or not from<br>the Board's perspective the basis of his expertise is<br>sufficient to make an expert judgment on the dynamics  |
| 19<br>20                   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any questions or objections?  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me that Mr. Shea asked the question that he found the questions to be lacking in  | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | where the operation begins, and whether or not from<br>the Board's perspective the basis of his expertise is<br>sufficient to make an expert judgment on the dynamics<br>that the Board is authorizing. He's good, certainly, on   |
| 19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any questions or objections?  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me that Mr. Shea asked the question that he found the questions to be lacking in hydrology. And now the responses that came seem to be in | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | where the operation begins, and whether or not from<br>the Board's perspective the basis of his expertise is<br>sufficient to make an expert judgment on the dynamics<br>that the Board is authorizing. He's good, certainly, on<br>paper. He's done a lot of applications. But what |
| 19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any questions or objections?  MR. JENSEN: It seems to me that Mr. Shea asked the question that he found the questions to be lacking in  | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | where the operation begins, and whether or not from<br>the Board's perspective the basis of his expertise is<br>sufficient to make an expert judgment on the dynamics<br>that the Board is authorizing. He's good, certainly, on   |

| 1 2                        | in approving a UIC application. And I don't see him having expertise on that.  | 1 2  | geology side or the hydrology side as to the hypothesis he tested, he's not involved. He can't testify about  |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| 3                          | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, Mr. Harouny.   | 3  | that.   |
| 4                          | MR. HAROUNY: Mr. Clawson, is there a reason why  | 4  | And I'm just saying I think the Board needs to  |
| 5                          | a hydrologist, a certified hydrologist, wasn't present,  | 5  | have some examination of that by somebody who has had   |
| 6                          | or the person that is employed by the organization is not  | 6  | experiences, both with success which we hopefully will  |
| 7                          | here?  | 7  | have but also with failure. You know, where did the   |
| 8                          | MR. CLAWSON: We thought we could provide the   | 8  | application go wrong in predicting an anomaly that was a  |
| 9                          | Board with the testimony that it needed by using   | 9  | mistake?  |
| 10                         | Mr. Allin. I mean, I can understand Mr. Shea's concern   | 10   | MR. GILL: Let me make sure I understand. The  |
| 11                         | •  | 11   |   |
| 12                         | about the operations after approval. But it seems to me  | 12   | witness testified that there is pore space. And pore  |
|                            | that that is a separate question from the Board's  | 13   | space can be completely filled with petroleum products,   |
| 13                         | approval of the application itself. I mean, in other   |  | or it can be completely filled with water, or a   |
| 14                         | words  | 14   | combination of both. Typically, it's a combination of   |
| 15                         | (Mr. Clawson consulted with his experts.)  | 15   | both. That is the reason you have produced water, is  |
| 16                         | MR. CLAWSON: You know, when it comes to the  | 16   | when they're both present.  |
| 17                         | actual approval of the application and whether or not  | 17   | I don't see the clear demarcation between an  |
| 18                         | this formation will handle the fluids and be able to   | 18   | expert in petroleum geology and the reaction of the   |
| 19                         | handle the pressures and be able to take the volumes of  | 19   | formation because substances are removed or injected.   |
| 20                         | the fluids and such, I think he's qualified to answer  | 20   | That is a very subtle difference in terms of what   |
| 21                         | those questions. He's prepared this permit. He's and   | 21   | hydrologists would testify or petroleum geologists would  |
| 22                         | other permits and has experience doing that. And he  | 22   | testify. Hydrology geologists or petroleum geologists, I  |
| 23                         | knows the questions to ask and how to resolve them.  | 23   | don't see the difference at this point because and so   |
| 24                         | When it comes to the operations of the well  | 24   | trying to limit him from testifying   |
| 25                         | itself, I mean, that's more of a staff position for  | 25   | Why don't we let him testify, and then at the   |
|                            | Page 102   |  | Page 104  |
| 1                          | Westwater Farms. You know, that has to be operated   | 1  | end of that, we can put weight and materiality filters on   |
| 2                          | within the parameters that the Board and Division  | 2  | what he testifies to, if they're lacking or if it would   |
| 3                          | approve. I'm not sure that that's all that important.  | 3  | take another expertise. But at this point, the crossover  |
| 4                          |  | 4  | of those two skill sets doesn't seem to make a difference   |
|                            | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Mr. Shea, I believe  | 5  |   |
| 5                          | you said you don't have any objections to Mr. Allin being  | 6  | to me.  |
| 6<br>7                     | recognized as an expert in the field of geology.   |  | MR. HAROUNY: Mr. Shea, as you are well aware,   |
|                            | MR. SHEA: Certainly.   | 7  | in order to become a hydrologist, you have to go through  |
| 8                          | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. If we get into   | 8  | geology first   |
| 9                          | questions, then, that require opinions on the hydrology,   | 9  | MR. SHEA: Correct.  |
| 10                         | operational hydrology, Mr. Shea, if you've got objections  | 10   | MR. HAROUNY: basically. And there's very  |
| 11                         | to those questions, please raise them at that time and   | 11   | little difference at the end, as far as speciality and  |
| 12                         | we'll deal with them then.   | 12   | how you become a hydrologist. You first and foremost  |
| 13                         | MR. SHEA: If I could, just for point of  | 13   | have to become a geologist, and then you choose your  |
| 14                         | clarification: I take what Mr. Clawson has said is that  | 14   | specialty as a geologist, a hydrologist. I've seen named  |
| 15                         |  | 15   | recognitions as such geologist, hydrologist. It's a   |
| 16                         | he prepares the application. When the application is   |  |   |
| 17                         | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or   | 16   | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate   |
|                            | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to   | 16<br>17   | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.   |
| 18                         | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  | 16<br>17<br>18                                     | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate<br>between two different regimes, if you will.<br>MR. SHEA: But I certainly   |
| 19                         | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand   | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19                               | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly  MR. GILL: The issues are basically:   |
| 19<br>20                   | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Shea.  | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20                         | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly MR. GILL: The issues are basically: Permeability, porosity, drainage area, or the area in  |
| 19<br>20<br>21             | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: As I understand what he's testified   | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21                   | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly  MR. GILL: The issues are basically: Permeability, porosity, drainage area, or the area in which the produced water could move toward over time.   |
| 19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: As I understand what he's testified to is he prepares the application. He tests all the   | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22             | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly  MR. GILL: The issues are basically: Permeability, porosity, drainage area, or the area in which the produced water could move toward over time.  MR. SHEA: The only thing   |
| 19<br>20<br>21             | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: As I understand what he's testified to is he prepares the application. He tests all the hypotheses necessary under Type II injection wells.   | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23       | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly  MR. GILL: The issues are basically: Permeability, porosity, drainage area, or the area in which the produced water could move toward over time.  MR. SHEA: The only thing  MR. PAYNE: Mr. Chairman, may I?                                      |
| 19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: As I understand what he's testified to is he prepares the application. He tests all the hypotheses necessary under Type II injection wells.  When that is over and done with, the Board has | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24 | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly MR. GILL: The issues are basically: Permeability, porosity, drainage area, or the area in which the produced water could move toward over time.  MR. SHEA: The only thing MR. PAYNE: Mr. Chairman, may I? CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Payne, go ahead. |
| 19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | successful, he's ended. So if anything has gone wrong or his predictions were incorrect, he would not be able to testify on that?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: As I understand what he's testified to is he prepares the application. He tests all the hypotheses necessary under Type II injection wells.   | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23       | specialty, but it does not completely differentiate between two different regimes, if you will.  MR. SHEA: But I certainly  MR. GILL: The issues are basically: Permeability, porosity, drainage area, or the area in which the produced water could move toward over time.  MR. SHEA: The only thing  MR. PAYNE: Mr. Chairman, may I?                                      |

| 1  | it's not Mr. Shea that we need to satisfy, it's this  | 1   | outcropping high on the top of the Book Cliffs, that's  |
|--|---|---|---|
| 2  | Board.  | 2   | the Wasatch and Green River formations, including down  |
| 3  | I'd like to make a motion we accept this witness  | 3   | into the yellow band.   |
| 4  | as an expert and move this forward, noting Mr. Shea's   | 4   | There's a large green band in the northern half   |
| 5  | concern. But let's move this.   | 5   | of this document or this figure. That's part of the   |
| 6  | MR. SHEA: Could I just raise one final  | 6   | upper cretaceous. The lighter band of green is mainly   |
| 7  | MR. PAYNE: No. I would like to move this  | 7   | the mancos shale outcrop along the band below the foot of   |
| 8  | forward.  | 8   | the Book Cliffs. This is all a relatively flat area.  |
| 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Is there a second?  | 9   | But in general, then, coming into the eastern   |
| 10   | MR. HAROUNY: I'll second it.  | 10  | and southern parts of the map, there's another dark green   |
| 11   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any discussion among the  | 11  | band, representative of about the Dakota Sandstone and  |
| 12   | Board?  | 12  | Cedar Mountain formations. These are the first aquifers   |
| 13   | All those in favor say "Aye."   | 13  | and/or petroleum-bearing porous formations beneath the  |
| 14   | THE BOARD: Aye.   | 14  | mancos shale.   |
| 15   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Anyone opposed?   | 15  | Then there's another band below that, a dark  |
| 16   | We'll recognize Mr. Allin as an expert in   | 16  | gray pretty much on this. It's the Morrison Formation.  |
| 17   | geology and hydrology.  | 17  | It's generally a confining bed. It's mainly shale and   |
| 18   | If you've got objections, if we get into any of   | 18  | plastic, high clay content shale beds.  |
| 19   | those questions on that portion of hydrology you are  | 19  | Then below that, there are some of the more   |
| 20   | concerned about, Mr. Shea, as it applies to the UIC   | 20  | porous elements of the Middle Jurassic formations. These  |
| 21   | application, please raise them at that time. The Board  | 21  | are bands represented here going out into a dark brown  |
| 22   | will take that into account.  | 22  | color. These are mainly composed of two types of beds.  |
| 23   | MR. SHEA: It's simply a question of fluid   | 23  | There's basically fossilized sandstones typical of the  |
| 24   | dynamics.   | 24  | Entrada Sandstone and the Wingate Formation. And there  |
| 25   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, then, Mr. Clawson.  | 25  | are also fluvial tile beds, or beds that were laid down   |
|  | Page 106  |   | Page 108  |
| 1  | MR. CLAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.   | 1   | by rivers, like the Kayenta Formation.  |
| 2  | I'd refer you to Exhibit No. 7.   | 2   | Below that, in the very southern part of the  |
| 3  | Have you examined this exhibit and are you  | 3   | map, you actually see some of the outcrops of painted   |
| 4  | familiar with it?   | 4   | blue on this particular figure. But that's Permian and  |
| 5  | MR. ALLIN: Yes.   | 5   | Pennsylvanian rock.   |
| 6  | MR. CLAWSON: Can you please tell us what this   | 6   | Now, when the whole picture is put together,  |
| 7  | exhibit is and why it's important?  | 7   | what it shows is that and what I tried to depict by   |
| 8  | MR. ALLIN: This exhibit is a geologic map of  | 1   | what it shows is that and what I then to depict by  |
|  | This Allin. This exhibit is a geologic map of   | 8   | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in  |
| 9  | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah  | 8   | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in  |
| 9<br>10  |   |   | . ,   |
|  | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah  | 9   | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of  |
| 10   | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah<br>County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.<br>What it depicts is in very colorful fashion,  | 9   | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all the components of it are present, including the Navajo  |
| 10<br>11   | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.  What it depicts is in very colorful fashion, it's quite busy but it color codes the outcrop bands  | 9<br>10<br>11   | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all   |
| 10<br>11<br>12<br>13   | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.  What it depicts is in very colorful fashion, it's quite busy but it color codes the outcrop bands of various ages of rock throughout the county. It also   | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12   | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all the components of it are present, including the Navajo Sandstone, the Kayenta Formation, and the Wingate Formation or the Wingate Sandstone.  |
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| 10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21             | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.  What it depicts is in very colorful fashion, it's quite busy but it color codes the outcrop bands of various ages of rock throughout the county. It also has a township and range grid on it. And the townships are about three-quarters of an inch on the side, and they are visible through there as a checkerboard or a gridded pattern.  There is also topographic contour lines on it, which indicate the relative elevations of the ground surface in addition to the color coding, which indicates what the formation is at that particular elevation on the  | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21             | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all the components of it are present, including the Navajo Sandstone, the Kayenta Formation, and the Wingate Formation or the Wingate Sandstone.  The reason this particular map was put together was primarily to satisfy the Grand County Planning Commission that activities at the Harley Dome site and related to this injection well permit would be isolated from and not pose any threat to the watersheds that serve the populated areas of Grand County, which are primarily the Spanish Valley and Castle Valley areas, because they use and they know they use the lower parts of the   |
| 10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21             | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.  What it depicts is in very colorful fashion, it's quite busy but it color codes the outcrop bands of various ages of rock throughout the county. It also has a township and range grid on it. And the townships are about three-quarters of an inch on the side, and they are visible through there as a checkerboard or a gridded pattern.  There is also topographic contour lines on it, which indicate the relative elevations of the ground surface in addition to the color coding, which indicates what the formation is at that particular elevation on the outcrop.   | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all the components of it are present, including the Navajo Sandstone, the Kayenta Formation, and the Wingate Formation or the Wingate Sandstone.  The reason this particular map was put together was primarily to satisfy the Grand County Planning Commission that activities at the Harley Dome site and related to this injection well permit would be isolated from and not pose any threat to the watersheds that serve the populated areas of Grand County, which are primarily the Spanish Valley and Castle Valley areas, because they use and they know they use the lower parts of the Glen Canyon group as parts of their water supplies.   |
| 10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.  What it depicts is in very colorful fashion, it's quite busy but it color codes the outcrop bands of various ages of rock throughout the county. It also has a township and range grid on it. And the townships are about three-quarters of an inch on the side, and they are visible through there as a checkerboard or a gridded pattern.  There is also topographic contour lines on it, which indicate the relative elevations of the ground surface in addition to the color coding, which indicates what the formation is at that particular elevation on the outcrop.  In general, we're looking at towards the | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all the components of it are present, including the Navajo Sandstone, the Kayenta Formation, and the Wingate Formation or the Wingate Sandstone.  The reason this particular map was put together was primarily to satisfy the Grand County Planning Commission that activities at the Harley Dome site and related to this injection well permit would be isolated from and not pose any threat to the watersheds that serve the populated areas of Grand County, which are primarily the Spanish Valley and Castle Valley areas, because they use and they know they use the lower parts of the Glen Canyon group as parts of their water supplies.  And so what this picture shows is, for one |
| 10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | most of Grand County and a little bit of southern Uintah County and a little bit of northern San Juan County.  What it depicts is in very colorful fashion, it's quite busy but it color codes the outcrop bands of various ages of rock throughout the county. It also has a township and range grid on it. And the townships are about three-quarters of an inch on the side, and they are visible through there as a checkerboard or a gridded pattern.  There is also topographic contour lines on it, which indicate the relative elevations of the ground surface in addition to the color coding, which indicates what the formation is at that particular elevation on the outcrop.   | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | placing arrows, red arrows, on this map is, in general, water movement within the confined aquifers of the, what's called the Glen Canyon group, which if all the components of it are present, including the Navajo Sandstone, the Kayenta Formation, and the Wingate Formation or the Wingate Sandstone.  The reason this particular map was put together was primarily to satisfy the Grand County Planning Commission that activities at the Harley Dome site and related to this injection well permit would be isolated from and not pose any threat to the watersheds that serve the populated areas of Grand County, which are primarily the Spanish Valley and Castle Valley areas, because they use and they know they use the lower parts of the Glen Canyon group as parts of their water supplies.   |

| 1                    | the way it's labeled on this figure is that water   | 1                          | indicated on the right-hand side in about the upper half.  |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 2                    | movement is northward from the Uncompangre Uplift, which  | 2                          | "Harley Dome Site" with a little black circle, a heavy O,  |
| 3                    | is the brown/black areas. And it's labeled on here just   | 3                          | is where the well site is.   |
| 4                    | north of the on the east side of the diagram. And   | 4                          | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. I'd like to refer you to  |
| 5                    | also, just beyond where the Colorado River is labeled in  | 5                          | Exhibit well, are you done on Exhibit 7?   |
| 6                    | white so you can kind of see it against the dark  | 6                          | MR. GILL: I can't see it. I see it now.  |
| 7                    | background well, that dark background that's painted  | 7                          | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's move ahead.  |
| 8                    | on there is the outcrop of the Kayenta Sandstone. And   | 8                          | MR. GILL: Wait a minute.   |
| 9                    | there's a large outcrop band up in that area above the  | 9                          | MR. SHEA: It's just above the arrow.   |
| 10                   | river level.  | 10                         | MR. GILL: I thought you were south of the  |
| 11                   | In general, it's showing that these outcrops get  | 11                         | Paradox Fold. You are north of it. I'm fine.   |
| 12                   | younger as they go northward. The elevations decrease   | 12                         | MR. CLAWSON: Okay.   |
| 13                   | and increase. But in general, all of the beds are   | 13                         | Continue.  |
| 14                   | dipping. Generally at the very far right-hand edge of   | 14                         | MR. ALLIN: And that is the only key element I  |
| 15                   | this figure, they're dipping mainly northward. But in   | 15                         | wanted to make after trying to get everybody oriented  |
| 16                   | general, everything beyond that across the Uncompangre  | 16                         | to what they are looking at here is that the key   |
| 17                   | Uplift is dipping northwesterly. So there's a tilt on   | 17                         | elements that were important to Grand County with their  |
| 18                   | all of the formations involved, porous, or nonporous,   | 18                         | developed watershed versus the undeveloped one in the  |
| 19                   | confining beds, and aquifers alike. They are all tilted   | 19                         | Harley Dome area, is that these things are isolated and  |
| 20                   | in the Harley Dome area to the northwest. And in  | 20                         | segregated very completely by two major geological   |
| 21                   | localized areas, due to wrinkles in the structure, which  | 21                         | features that cross through this map. One is the north   |
| 22                   | are kind of too small to show on a scale, this scale of   | 22                         | margin of the Paradox Fold and Fault Belt where it meets   |
| 23                   | map, there is a general tilt of everything to the north   | 23                         | the Uncompangre Uplift.  |
| 24                   | or northwest.   | 24                         | There's a large boundary fault in this area and  |
| 25                   | It's very similar from the La Sal Mountains,  | 25                         | a major synclinal structure called the Savior's Wash   |
|                      | Page 110  |                            | Page 112   |
|                      | <u> </u>  |                            | <u> </u>   |
| 1                    | which appear with these very light-colored dots down in   | 1                          | syncline. This forms a barrier from anything going on in   |
| 2                    | the far southeast or far lower right corner of this   | 2                          | the Uncompangre Uplift, Uinta Basin aquifer, from  |
| 3                    | figure, and it shows a couple of arrows emanating from  | 3                          | anything happening in the southern part of the map, which  |
| 4                    | those areas. That's the top of the La Sal Mountains.  | 4                          | is the aquifer related to the La Sal Mountains and the   |
| 5                    | MR. CLAWSON: Let me interrupt you.  | 5                          | valleys in the Moab area.  |
| 6                    | How do you know that the water flows north?   | 6                          | There's a second barrier, which you can see it's   |
| 7                    | MR. ALLIN: The water flows north because of the   | 7                          | marked as a barrier in the southern half of map in a   |
| 8                    | recharge area being on the upland areas of the  | 8                          | heavy dot-dashed line, similar to what was put on the  |
| 9                    | Uncompangre Uplift in western Colorado. The water enters  | 9                          | Savior's Wash syncline. But this is a salt wall barrier,   |
| 10                   | into the formations. They are dipping northward. It   | 10                         | which is actually continuous from the east margin of the   |
| 11                   | simply follows on a gravitational flow. And once it gets  | 11                         | map in a northwesterly direction through Sinbad Valley,  |
| 12                   | into a confined aquifer position, once it gets past the   | 12                         | Fisher Valley, then Salt Valley, which is within Arches  |
| 13                   | canyons of the Colorado River and becomes confined, then  | 13                         | National Park. So there's two elements that eliminate  |
| 14                   | the water flow continues northward, mainly because  | 14                         | and protect the entire area as far as the subsurface   |
| 15                   | there's lower pressures that have been measured that  | 15                         | aquifers from being connected.   |
| 16                   | isn't shown on this map in wells that I've cataloged in   | 16                         | MR. CLAWSON: Now I refer you to Exhibit No. 8.   |
| 17                   | part of my research for the background material that's  | 17                         | Have you examined this exhibit and are you familiar with   |
| 18                   | and an extending state that in a market. It has no the live and in the table  | 1 1 0                      | it?  |
| 19                   | submitted with the permit. I have to know what the  | 18                         |  |
|                      | relative water formation pressures are in a single  | 19                         | MR. ALLIN: Yes.  |
| 20                   | •   |                            | MR. ALLIN: Yes.  MR. CLAWSON: Could you please tell us what this   |
|                      | relative water formation pressures are in a single  | 19                         |  |
| 20                   | relative water formation pressures are in a single aquifer over a broad area in order to predict which way  | 19<br>20                   | MR. CLAWSON: Could you please tell us what this  |
| 20<br>21             | relative water formation pressures are in a single aquifer over a broad area in order to predict which way water or hydrocarbons are going to be moving in these  | 19<br>20<br>21             | MR. CLAWSON: Could you please tell us what this exhibit shows us?  |
| 20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | relative water formation pressures are in a single aquifer over a broad area in order to predict which way water or hydrocarbons are going to be moving in these porous zones.  | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | MR. CLAWSON: Could you please tell us what this exhibit shows us?  MR. ALLIN: This exhibit shows two stratigraphic   |
| 20<br>21<br>22       | relative water formation pressures are in a single aquifer over a broad area in order to predict which way water or hydrocarbons are going to be moving in these porous zones.  MR. CLAWSON: Let me ask you: Is the subject | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | MR. CLAWSON: Could you please tell us what this exhibit shows us?  MR. ALLIN: This exhibit shows two stratigraphic columns, which are basically depictions of the rock |

is from outcrop mapping done by the US Geological Survey. 1 occur and is part of the aquifer system in the Moab area. 2 And then -- so that's the stack at Harley Dome. 2 And from that section on down, it's similar. 3 3 On the left side of the picture is mapping that You see the Kayenta. And then the Wingate Sandstone is 4 4 was done by the Utah Geological Survey, and it's more down there. And then a lot of other older sedimentary 5 representative of the stack of rock in the Moab and Salt formations, which aren't present at Harley Dome. 6 Valley Anticline/Arches National Park area. What this 6 The thing to take away from this, partly, is one 7 7 does is contrast these two stacks of rock. It also of the key elements of the aquifers that are developed 8 8 for potable water in the Spanish Valley area is the indicates other things. 9 9 Let's go back to the stratigraphic column on the Navajo Sandstone. The Navajo Formation, the whole entire 10 right side of the figure. What this shows is, first of formation, and the superjacent Carmel are not present at 11 all, that coming from the top down, that the surface 11 Harley Dome at all. So we don't have -- the proposed UIC 12 12 formation, which was depicted on the previous exhibit -activity will not impact the Navajo Sandstone at all. 13 as busy as that was -- is the surface out there is the It's completely isolated laterally. So that was a key 14 lower-most part of the mancos shale and right at the top 14 issue here to depict, especially for the residents of 15 of the Dakota Formation. Then going down through that, 15 Grand County. 16 of course, the other formations I mentioned, the various 16 MR. CLAWSON: And this exhibit shows the upper 17 17 confining zone and the lower confining zone? members of the Morrison Formation. 18 And then the way I set up this particular 18 MR. ALLIN: Yes, that's right. 19 comparison of these strat columns is the datum I used was 19 MR. CLAWSON: At the UIC location? 20 20 the base of the Summerville in this area, which is a MR. ALLIN: It also indicates that the surface 21 continuous formation across both. formations in the Moab area start with the Navajo. So 22 22 Then below that, once I get below that the Entrada is not buried in the Moab area at all, and 23 2.3 it's air filled. stratigraphic datum, then I show the position of the 24 Entrada Sandstone, which is labeled on the east section MR. CLAWSON: Now, let's move on to Exhibit 25 here, "Low BTU Gas Zone" because that is what the BLM is No. 9. Are you familiar with this exhibit and have you Page 114 Page 116 1 concerned with in their correlative rights in this 1 examined it? 2 formation, the Entrada Sandstone, which is superjacent, 2 MR. ALLIN: Yes. 3 not only the proposed injection zone, but also the 3 MR. CLAWSON: Can you please tell us what this 4 4 identified confining zone for the injection zone. is and what it shows? 5 5 Getting to that, the next formation down is the MR. ALLIN: This is a smaller scale map from 6 Kayenta Formation. That's the confining zone identified Exhibit -- was it 2, the previous geological map? in this permit to confine all of the produced water that 7 MR. CLAWSON: I think that would be Exhibit 5. 8 8 is injected and intermixed with the in situ water in the MR. ALLIN: Exhibit 5, I'm sorry. 9 9 proposed injection zone in the Wingate Sandstone. This depicts similar information, but it's 10 So we've got that layer, then the proposed 10 scaled down to the point where a mile here is about, oh, 11 injection zone, the Wingate Sandstone. Below that, a 11 5/8 of an inch, or so. So this narrows in more 12 12 subjacent confining layer known as the Chinle, which is a specifically on the square miles and the townships 13 Triassic Formation. Below that, in the area of Harley 13 immediately around the Harley Dome proposed injection 14 Dome, there is the granite basement. There is no other 14 15 sedimentary formations present because of the unique 15 It is labeled in about the middle of this map, 16 stripping of those from the Uncompangre Uplift. where it says "Harley Dome 1" and with a black dot just 17 17 Now, to contrast that, on the left side of the to the left of Harley Dome 1. That is actually the 18 diagram the stack is fairly similar. As you get down, 18 physical location of the well. There's also another 19 the Morrison is there within that area. The Summerville spot -- there's two other spots label on the map. One is 20 20 is marked on it. The Entrada is there. a well that was used -- that I used and relied upon 21 And then we see a couple of things that aren't extensively in the original UIC permit, which was filed 22 present at Harley Dome. There's the Carmel Formation and 22 last -- in 2009. And it is what I used for an offset 23 the Navajo Formation. And the Navajo, of course, was of 23 well to examine and try to predict water quality, concern to the residents of Grand County because that is reservoir quality at the injection well site. And that 25 part of their aquifer system. The Navajo Sandstone does well is called the Lansdale Government 13. And so Page 115

there's some information from that well that indicates 1 Notice how, although the Kayenta in this area is that the -- where the elevation of the injection zone is. 2 only about, somewhere over 100 feet thick, it covers a 3 3 And in that well, I believe it's -- 3637 is labeled for large area on this map. It covers, oh, probably fully 25 4 4 JW, which stands for Wingate Sandstone. And in the percent of this area down here above the river on the 5 Harley Dome 1 well, which was drilled last year -- or plunge of the Uncompangre Uplift. The reason for that is 6 this year, earlier this year in May, just to gain 6 it's a very, very hard, dense, flagstone type formation. 7 additional information on all of the geology here, verify Years of abuse by the Colorado River glaciers, the forces 8 it at the injection well site. And this well was an of erosion, have done very little to erode much of the 9 9 exploratory well to begin with, but planned to be used as Kayenta Formation off of the plunge of the Uplift. 10 10 a conversion to injection if it qualified. You also see, even at this scale of this map, 11 And so at the injection well site, once it was 11 any major faults would be labeled on it. There's a few 12 12 drilled and logged, we were able to determine that the up here in some of the green areas by the freeway. But 13 top of the Wingate Sandstone had an elevation of about 13 on that Kayenta outcrop, you don't really see a lot of 14 3532. 14 marked black lines, which indicate faults and fractures, 15 Now the other spot that's labeled on this map, 15 and things. And that's because it's really a very dense 16 and the surficial geological formations, is noted with a formation. It's very competent. It's got some clay 17 little X down in the lower right quadrant of the map 17 minerals in it, which -- the other attributes of the 18 along the Colorado River, which is -- I guess, "River" is 18 formation I go into with another figure, and that has to 19 19 labeled, it doesn't say Colorado. But at any rate, that do with the modern logs that were run on the new well 20 20 is the Colorado River as it comes out of the Ruby Canyon that was drilled out there earlier this year. That's 21 21 at the far east edge of the map and then exits down really what this map is designed to show. 22 through Westwater Canyon at the bottom center of the map. 22 And also, there are red lines on here, which are 23 But the nearest outcrop of the Wingate Sandstone 2.3 contour lines originally drawn to illustrate what the 24 that's of concern, since it's the injection layer that's structural surface of these formations is like at any one 25 proposed in this permit, the nearest spot is 5.8 miles to level. They're originally drawn by the authors of the Page 118 Page 120 map of the Dakota Sandstone and then projected where the 1 the southeast of the proposed injection well site. And 2 there is an outcrop at the top of the Wingate Sandstone, 2 Dakota is absent in the southeastern, or the lower 3 and it dips down into the river. And its elevation at 3 right-hand corner of the map. They're projected down 4 4 350 meters above the Wingate. So basically, the contours that point is about 4350. So it's about 800 feet higher 5 in elevation at the river level at its nearest outcrop show you the relative shape of areas of equal elevation 6 point from where it was intersected in the well that was of all of the formations. There's slight variations as drilled to evaluate this project and develop the data you go down through the stack. But in general, these 8 that was necessary to fulfill the requirements of the 8 lines show areas of equal elevation. 9 9 permit and so that they could be adjudicated by the staff So if you follow the nearest line, which is 10 here actually labeled "1500" on this figure, from the upper 11 So the elements of this are that the river level 11 right-hand corner, follow that line down with your eye 12 12 is in the 40 -- and the outcrop -- is about 4350 feet. over towards where "Harley Dome 1" is labeled. And that 13 The level of the formation where it is proposed for bends around. It bends northward over a structural axis 14 injection is 800 feet in elevation lower than that. So 14 that's labeled on this map, "Bitter Creek Anticline," 15 there is a substantial elevation difference. 15 flexes down downward, southward through the Bryson Wash 16 Also, the other thing to look at on this map, syncline, which is -- right on the access of that is 17 17 the Wingate Sandstone. As you can see along the river at where the Harley Dome 1 was spotted and drilled. 18 the east margin of the map, there's a little designated, 18 And then it bends back northward around the 19 and it's kind of a dark green color. It says "TRW," plunge of Harley Dome, where the little helium reserve is 20 20 which stands for Triassic Wingate. And there's a band of located, which is confined to a very small area. It's 21 that rock on both sides of the river in Lower Ruby about 200 acres up there, with a very low pressure helium 22 Canyon. Above that, there's a turquoise-colored band 22 reserve that's got about six percent methane in it, a 23 2.3 couple percentage points of helium, and the rest is that's labeled "TRK," which is the Kayenta. That is the

nitrogen.

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proposed, or the confining, layer that confines the

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Wingate aquifer.

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But if you follow that around down through the

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**DOCKET NO. 2010-029 CAUSE NO. UIC-358.1** map, that contour line is basically going to indicate if 1 in the well in order to introduce more cement behind you inject, even almost unlimited amounts of injectate, 2 3 into the formations, it's going to be almost impossible 3 to be fixed. 4 4 to raise the formation pressure of the Wingate Sandstone 5 significantly enough to ever back water across that line 6 anywhere southeast of that line. 6 7 And that's the key thing to take away from this 8 particular figure. It just reaffirms in a more focused 9 9 area what the configuration of the formations are, what 10 the relative elevation of them is, and what the relative 10 11 elevation is on outcrop between the river area and the 11 12 12 proposed well. 13 13 And here at this scale, you can see the extra 14 little wrinkles in it that are like the Harley Dome, the 14 15 Bryson Wash syncline, and the Bitter Creek anticline. 15 16 16 Those are little wrinkles you couldn't see on the other 17 17 map. But here, you can see that now -- and the way water 18 behaves in an injection situation here is it will move at 19 19 right angles to these contour lines. So what's going to 20 20 happen is water injected into this will gradually -- and 21 21 this is very gradually. This stuff moves at a couple of inch. 22 feet over periods of years, depending upon the amount of 22 2.3 2.3 injection. But it would tend to move down the Bryson Wash syncline or northerly from the injection site. 25 MR. CLAWSON: Could you just elaborate just a Page 122 little bit further on something you just stated in terms of when you are looking at the contour line -- that would 3 be the 1500 contour line here -- it's nearly impossible for the water -- that injected water to move to the 5 southeast? I mean, I'm paraphrasing but... 5 6 MR. ALLIN: Yes, that's right. 6 7 MR. CLAWSON: Could you explain that a little 8 bit further, why would it be impossible for the water to 8 9 9 move southeast? 10 MR. ALLIN: It has to do with the fact that the 10

casing and straighten up the one little aspect that had During that operation, we managed to get with a contractor that's running wire line equipment down into the well. We were able to establish an accurate level of the static fluid level within the well by running the tools in and determining how far from the surface it was. During those runs, on June 28, earlier this year, we found that the static fluid level in the Wingate was about 600 feet. This means that it's substantially subnormally pressured. The normal pressure, even on fresh water in the formation, would be -- the water column, it would be almost full -- would indicate that at that depth you would have probably about six or 700 pounds per square inch formation pressure. What we found, knowing the elevation of that being down 600 feet from the surface, is the formation pressure at the top perforation that had been made earlier in the month was about 327 pounds per square What I found in my experience in evaluating hydrodynamic reservoirs for production of oil and gas is that very commonly they have these attributes in common. They are subnormally pressured, drastically subnormally Page 124

11 Wingate Sandstone and the measurements that were made in 12 the well that was drilled last May, and the measurements 13 that were made since that time during the process of 14 completing it and testing it. And what we found there is that once we got the zone open so we could production 16 test it by perforating the casing unit and isolate it 17 only within the Wingate Sandstone -- because one of the 18 requirements of the UIC permit is that the permittee 19 provide accurate information and characterize the connate 20 water, or the water resident within the proposed 21 injection zone. 22 So once that was done, then we had to go back 23 and we were required to do -- or the client was required 24 to do some remedial work on its casing cement. At that point, additional perforations had to be made further up

pressured. What that indicates is that water is moving there. It may not be moving quickly, but it's in a process of moving. There's a constant drain of water. You add water to it, you are not going to increase that formation pressure significantly. And I'm talking about thousands of barrels a day with the height of the porous formation beneath it, which we've got 337 feet of gross formation, 552 perforations in it, significant porosity that I'll get into later. But it's above 20 percent. The water diffuses into that at such a rate that it will 11 not back up pressure that will initiate crossing contour 12 lines, for instance. It's going to disseminate laterally, and especially favor anything downdip. It's 14 going to try to go lower in elevation or laterally. It's 15 certainly not going to go uphill. MR. JENSEN: Having said that, what's the 17 impact, then, or where does the 6500 barrels maximum per 18 day -- does that have something to do with what you've 19 analyzed, then, and what capacity this has to take and 20 absorb? 21 MR. ALLIN: Yes. And it has to do with -- and 22 there's a figure on that in here, too, or an exhibit. It 23 has to do with testing that was done on the well with a 24 large pump and significant amounts of fluid. And it's

called a step-rate injection test. It's a requirement of

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A403309 1 the permit that we establish what a frac gradient in the proposed injection zone is. That is done by having 2 3 3 enough fluid on hand -- and in this case fresh water, 4 4 because we had to know the precise density of that water 5 in order to get an accurate read on it. 6 But it's pumped into the well at increasingly 6 7 faster rates. But they are held for ten to 15 minutes at 7 8 each plateaued rate until you get a break point, which 9 indicates the creation of a fracture by the pumping 10 operation. At that point, you can determine a frac 11 gradient. You can also determine what the maximum 11 12 12 allowable injection pressure, MAIP, is going to be. And 13 13 that is done by rule, and the Division sets that. It's 14 based upon this test. 14 15 And so from that point on, even though, in all 15 16 deference to Mr. Shea and his question of whether or not 17 17 I'll be around once the well is in operation, I will 18 probably not be involved in day-to-day operations of it. 18 19 19 But I know that by rule, and if the operation of the 20 20 facility is in compliance, the injection pressure 21 established by that test will never be exceeded. And so 22 22 under those circumstances, it's a known fact that if no 23 23 fracture is being induced, it's not going to go out of 24 zone. 25 There's also one little point in addition to

what -- and I didn't answer your question. I'm sorry about that.

The step-rate injection test also, at the point where the fracture was induced, was at about, I think --

we'll get to that figure -- but it was about 4 1/2 or 5 barrels per minute. So if the rules typically say

that, you know, the MAIP operational limit is going to

be, oh, 15 to 20 percent of that number -- say it's three

hundred and, whatever, sixty PSI, or something, then

that's going to be about 3 1/2 barrels a minute. So if I

just multiply that out by 440 minutes in a day, then I'll

come up with somewhere around 6000 barrels. That's where

it comes from. It's a figure that's not set in stone, by

any means. It's not even regulated. The only thing that's regulated is the surface pumping pressure to avoid

inducing fractures. And so wherever that falls out, that

rate -- disposal rate, it's not a governed number. MR. JENSEN: Thank you.

MR. CLAWSON: Thank you. Let's move on to

Exhibit No. 10. Are you familiar with this exhibit?

MR. ALLIN: Yes.

MR. CLAWSON: Can you please tell us what it is?

MR. ALLIN: What this is, is a four-page

exhibit. And what it is, is an annotated picture of the

downhole/open hole well log that was recorded by

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this, is that although we didn't test it and induce a 2 fracture into the overlying confining zone -- which is 3 kind of something you want to avoid, anyway, in the area of an injection well. But if I had a point where I could 5 determine a frac gradient in the Kayenta Formation 6 outside of the area of this injection well, it would probably be substantially higher than what's within the porous injection zone, just because of the mechanical properties of the confining zone being substantially more 10 robust than this porous injection zone.

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And so as long as the well is operated within the rules, there really isn't a chance that you are going to start backing water across this key contour line on this diagram, which here it's labeled "1500." But that's what eliminates a possibility of moving water updip. It would take -- you'd have to be operating the facility well out of its design, or its, even, ruled parameters.

MR. JENSEN: So help me to understand -- and I apologize -- but the 6500 that you came up with, that's the result. But on a day-to-day operation, are they going to simply be measuring at 6500, the top part of their watching pressure, and if they hit the pressure, irrespective of gallons, that's it?

MR. ALLIN: You are exactly right. And that's how the MAIP is set, and you cannot exceed that. And Halliburton in the well on May 22. This is when the well is open hole.

I've also annotated it with some information about the formation tops. You see very detailed information on various formation tops that are similar to what was on the schematic diagram of the stratigraphic column. The elements that were on that stratigraphic column were verified by the drilling of this well. And the various curves on this long chart, basically, enable experts to be able to determine various aspects of the quality of the rock that's being measured by these curves.

I've also annotated where the water samples, that are also exhibits that were submitted, were taken, either during drilling or post drilling. And those are annotated at the points where they were set on the -where they were depth-wise, and then the information on what the quality was.

So on the first page of this Exhibit 10-1, starting at around -- the top of the figure, I think, starts at a log depth of around 800 feet, or so. The first formation cross is a lower member of the Morrison. Then there's a Summerville Formation. These are on the strat column.

Then the first porous formation that shows up is

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the Entrada Sandstone here, thrown in with the Moab Mbr of Curtis -- but at any rate, what everybody would call 3 the top of the Entrada Sandstone. This is the same 4 formation that nearby on the Harley Dome structure 5 itself, the BLM is concerned about their little helium 6 reserve over there.

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And so what this shows is the curves kind of have a predictable behavior. The far right track is a natural gamma ray curve. The further to the right that curve goes, the cleaner, or less shaley, the formation is, the more porous it's liable to be. So sandstones, like the Entrada, have a signature with a curve far to the left of the tracks there.

The middle set, which are the log rhythmic curve, are resistivity measurements. And in shaley formations, they're typically a little more resistive, push the curves to the right. The sandy formations, especially if they are full of brine water, have very, very low resistivity -- here measuring in just a couple of ohms, which is extremely low.

So as you cross the line into the, depth-wise, down the center column for instance, the depth of the top of the Entrada at 885, you see the resistivity curves just collapse to the left. The curves in the right-hand column, there's a red curve, which is a neutron porosity

of drilling into the top of the Entrada. We'd just

- stopped at the top. The water filled up overnight, which
- 3 included everything above it: Sandstones and the
- 4 Morrison, the -- I think we had some of the -- Morrison
- was exposed, and so any porous elements in that. So
- 6 anything below surface casing was exposed. This was
- below 225 feet at the site. The quality of that water,
- on a mixed basis, was over 30,000 parts per million total
- 9 dissolved solids. This is water within 220 feet of the
- 10 surface down to about 850. That was an overnight fill.
- 11 We got a sample of it. There wasn't a lot of water,
- 12 either. Nothing there qualifies for a significant,
- 13 usable water, water supply, because it doesn't yield much
- 14 water. Also, with that salinity, it doesn't qualify as a
- 15 USDW. In fact, due to the lack of water in the Dakota,
- which periodically in a few spots -- remote spots -- out
- 17 in the Greater Cisco field, there are some instances of
- 18 fresh water in the Dakota at very shallow depths. At
- 19 Harley Dome, they weren't fortunate enough to find any.
- 20 I mean, there's really no USDWs in any formation that was drilled in this well.

22 To progress down -- the only thing to say on 2.3 water quality again, there was a water sample taken while the well was drilling at about a thousand feet, and

that's marked on this first page of this exhibit. And

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curve, and a black curve, which is a density porosity curve.

In porous formations, if these curves are set up and calibrated correctly, they will track almost right over each other. Unless gas is present, natural gas were present, they would cross over. That red line would cross over the black line to the right.

Here we see them tracking. We don't see them tracking above in the Tidwell or the Summerville, and that's because they involve a lot of clay content. You see the gamma ray move over to the right. And that is more radioactive, indicative of shaley rock, which is mainly -- is developed in -- it's impermeable rock, in general. And what it does to the neutron density curve is the neutron curve gets pushed to the left and starts separating from the density curve. And the way you would read the average porosity in there is to average between them.

But as soon as you get on top of the Entrada, they track each other. You see fairly high porosity. The porosity units are from minus ten to plus 30. So it's 20 percent porous, and there 15 to 20.

And down through that -- now the only other thing to point out about the first page of this is there was a water sample taken right about after the second day 1 the water quality there during drilling, which then it's 2 starting to entrain some Entrada water, it's 36,000 parts per million. So again, much more saline than the cutoff that would be necessary to preclude it from being used as 5 an injection zone, which is a 10,000 parts per million 6 TDS.

Now, to go to the next page. We finally get to -- let's see. About 1143, I have marked the top of the Kayenta Formation. This is now the base of the Entrada. You start seeing some changes in the behavior of the curves here. And the Kayenta Formation is the confining zone, or the Wingate.

Within these curves, you can see a couple of things happen. The gamma ray curve in the left track gets much more jagged than where it was through the Entrada Formation. It's showing more radioactive clay minerals, and the resistivities start to go up, showing it's lack of porosity, more resistive. And then the neutron density curves, the red and black curves in the right track, they start to separate again. They are separating because there's a lot of clay mineral in this formation again. Unlike the Entrada, which is a fossilized sand dune, which is almost pure sand, the Kayenta has a significant amount of sand, but also has a significant amount of clay that was deposited in braided

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stream channels. And it's woven together into this very hard overall rock, which makes great flagstone, dimension stone. In fact, the Park Service frequently uses it for building visitors' centers, and did around -- during the 30s, CCC/WPA crews -- but, I digress.

So what this confining layer measurements from these new logs show is that if I accumulate the amount of rock that has virtually no porosity in it -- and I just accumulated what has less than two percent density porosity, which -- that's a type of rock where you're never going to get any fluid out of it, you're not going to be able to pump fluid through it or into it unless you fracture it artificially, and there's 36 net feet of that very type rock within this 130-foot zone, or so, that's the confining layer that we're using as the confining layer for the injection zone.

At the very bottom of the figure, I show the top of the Wingate formation at a depth of 1342. Here there's another fairly abrupt change in the behavior of these curves. The gamma ray curve moves to the left. It cleans up. It's sandy. The resistivity is collapsed back into a couple of ohms. The density and neutron porosity curves jump right over into the 22 percent range and start tracking again.

There's notations here on water samples again,

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will be open for injection if the permit is granted. So there's, I think, over 337 gross feet. There's 552 holes over about 130 net feet. And that's what those show.

Now, the other things to at least read from this presentation, to quickly summarize, is that within the Wingate under the gross 337 feet, there was 43 feet of rock with a density porosity greater than 20 percent. This is fabulous reservoir rock. I'd love to see this stuff in a -- full of hydrocarbons someplace.

And then the next category had a cutoff of 16 density porosity, and there's 48 net feet of that.

Then there's another 130 feet of rock in this well in this injection zone that's greater than ten percent porosity. All of that qualifies as reservoir rock. And it's 220 total feet.

Now, the last page of the exhibit shows the top of the Chinle Formation, which is the lower confining zone. This is what isolates the Wingate Sandstone from the more brittle subjacent basement rock, the granite that's exposed in Westwater Canyon, for instance. And this well was not -- I was supervising drilling this well, and I just wanted to cut about half of it. I didn't even want to drill all the way through it in order so that I could see the base of it on logs. But I cut about 50 feet of it and got it logged. And what this

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overnight fill, which included mainly water from everything open in the well down to 1330 feet -- or just before the Wingate was opened, it had a gross water quality of 35,000 ppm. And that's combined, everything from the surface casing down to that point. So very similar to that other overnight fill water quality sample.

Below that, there's a notation that after the well was perforated and production tested on June 11, that the water quality from a sample there -- there was still a mix of lost completion fluids, but it tested at 34,000 parts per million. So these are very briny formation fluids that occupy all the porosity in this well. I mean, it's triple what the levels are that would qualify it as a USDW, even by rule. And the water quality that would actually be used under potable -- for potable uses, unless a very complex system like Mr. Stewart proposes is used to treat it, you really need to be looking at water that's under 3000 parts per million if it's going to be used.

Now, the other thing that this shows as we go to the 10-3, in the depth column there's a number of heavy black lines. These are the perforated intervals that were made in the injection zone in order to set it up for testing. And ultimately, they will be the zones that

shows is all 50 feet had zero percent density porosity. It's a very shaley formation.

And while drilling near the base of that -- so

I'm mainly getting Wingate water, although there is some
water coming in from uphole. When the Wingate was
drilled, the well -- because we were drilling with air,
so it's basically under balanced -- so whatever fluid was
in the formation, whatever the connate water was, it gets
produced as the well was drilled. So it's easy to get
water samples that are clear.

The water, as the Kayenta was drilled through, the well was making, maybe, a couple of barrels an hour, two or three barrels an hour. That rose 30 barrels an hour once the Kayenta was penetrated completely and the top of the Wingate Sandstone was opened. And then a sample of that that was taken and analyzed, that's the one where we get over 50,000 parts per million total dissolved solids in that. So it's a very briny water, especially for this depth. And so it's been -- it's something that would have been an old connate water.

And so from the standpoint of everything that was put together to drill the well, gather the water samples, evaluate it with modern logs, it indicated -- the most important thing to take away is there are no USDWs at this site, and that the Wingate will make a good

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|   | And the second s | 1  | this data to the constant of Table Cibe and Constant  |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1   | injection zone, the confining layers are competent. And  | 1  | this data, but from a study I did of the superjacent  |
| 2   | basically, this figure would prove that to almost any  | 2  | aquifer in the Entrada, where we have more penetrations   |
| 3   | expert. And I think the Division staff would agree. I  | 3  | deeper in the Basin. So I could put together a more   |
| 4   | can't speak for them. And that's really what the basis   | 4  | complete map of where the lower pressure regimes are.   |
| 5   | of all that information is.  | 5  | And they stagger right down northward.  |
| 6   | And it's very expensive to get this information.   | 6  | And so there's two elements. There's a pressure   |
| 7   | A well had to be permitted, drilled, cased, tested. All  | 7  | gradient that decreases northward within the confined   |
| 8   | of this has to come together to provide enough   | 8  | aquifers, and there's also the physical tilt of the   |
| 9   | information to make an intelligent decision as to whether  | 9  | formations. And we know at the outcrop level that   |
| 10  | or not this area qualifies as a site for injection well.   | 10   | there's just air.   |
| 11  | MR. JENSEN: And this 30 barrels that you   | 11   | MR. JENSEN: Following up on Mr. Harouny's   |
| 12  | finally ended up with per hour that you were estimating a  | 12   | question, though. This additional this ability to   |
| 13  | brine water, that's coming out of the Wingate?   | 13   | take this additional water is still confined to the   |
| 14  | MR. ALLIN: That's coming right out of the  | 14   | Wingate?  |
| 15  | formation.   | 15   | MR. ALLIN: Well, I mean, the water could be   |
| 16  | MR. QUIGLEY: Which formation?  | 16   | infused into other formations there, too, but just at a   |
| 17  | MR. ALLIN: Out of the Wingate Sandstone. And   | 17   | much slower rate. They don't have the logging proved  |
| 18  | it was similar to the water we got on production testing   | 18   | that the best injection zone, just from the quality of  |
| 19  | post perfing. It was just that that was a mix of lost  | 19   | the rock, is the Wingate Sandstone. I'm not sure if   |
| 20  | fresh water from displacing cement. And so and even  | 20   | that's the answer you are looking for, though.  |
| 21  | on drilling, there's a little bit of water lost. But   | 21   | MR. CLAWSON: The water will only be injected  |
| 22  | that's the reason why the production testing, had we kept  | 22   | into the Wingate. That's where the perforations are.  |
| 23  | the rig out there and tested another three or four days,   | 23   | MR. JENSEN: And your point being that you've  |
| 24  | those samples should have come up almost identical.  | 24   | got the I can't remember the Chinle below and the   |
| 25  | Rather than 35/55, they both should have been around 55.   | 25   | Kayenta above?  |
|   | Page 138   |  | Page 140  |
|   | 1 age 138  |  | 1 age 140   |
| 1   | MR. HAROUNY: So you don't think the Wingate,   | 1  | MR. ALLIN: Kayenta above, right.  |
| 2   |  |  |   |
|   | the pore space in Wingate, is already occupied by salt   | 2  |   |
|   | the pore space in Wingate, is already occupied by salt water?  | 2  | And those are the isolating layers. The well  |
| 3   | water?   | 2 3  | And those are the isolating layers. The well has to be operated with a packer in the hole, which  |
| 3<br>4  | water?  MR. ALLIN: Yes. It's completely occupied by  | 2<br>3<br>4  | And those are the isolating layers. The well has to be operated with a packer in the hole, which ensures that the injectate enters below the top of the   |
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| 3<br>4<br>5<br>6  | water?  MR. ALLIN: Yes. It's completely occupied by salt water, and there were no hydrocarbon shows in it whatsoever, and none logged.   | 2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6  | And those are the isolating layers. The well has to be operated with a packer in the hole, which ensures that the injectate enters below the top of the confining layer in the wellbore and then can only go into the perforations that were made in the casing.  |
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| 3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15   | water?  MR. ALLIN: Yes. It's completely occupied by salt water, and there were no hydrocarbon shows in it whatsoever, and none logged.  MR. HAROUNY: So where are you going to inject more water into occupied space?  MR. ALLIN: Well, one thing about it is we know from the fluid level that the formation pressure is only 327 pounds at 1344 feet below the surface. So that means that it basically will imbibe any fluid that's added to it that creates a column of water higher than 600 feet.  And it will continue to seek that level. It's just like adding stream water to a reservoir with a spillway  | 2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14   | And those are the isolating layers. The well has to be operated with a packer in the hole, which ensures that the injectate enters below the top of the confining layer in the wellbore and then can only go into the perforations that were made in the casing.  MR. HAROUNY: How close is this to any Entrada production, actual Entrada production?  MR. ALLIN: The nearest Entrada production is in Santa Royal, which is about six miles north, where it produces both oil and gas well, mainly low BTU gas. And then 20 miles to the west at Cisco Dome, it produces oil.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Gill.  MR. GILL: What's the range of the TDS of the  |
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| 1        | Green River area, where there is very, very heavy brines   | 1  | in those formations out there.  |
|----------|--|----|---|
| 2        | at Green River, Utah. Then there's lighter brines in   | 2  | But if there were, and because there are known areas within 15 or 20 miles where there are some |
| 3<br>4   | general that are coming from the gas wells in Piceance Basin in Colorado.  | 4  |   |
| 5        | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Clawson.   | 5  | anomalous fresh water and very shallow Dakota wells, that's the reason it's isolated.           |
| 6        |  | 6  |   |
| 7        | MR. CLAWSON: Just for clarification, you used the term "connate water." Can you please tell the Board              | 7  | MR. HAROUNY: And your second attempt of   |
| 8        | what that means?   | 8  | re-introducing cement brings the cement up to this  |
| 9        | MR. ALLIN: "Connate water" is fluid that   | 9  | surface casing your production casing, or long string ties it up to the surface casing?         |
| 10       |  | 10 | MR. ALLIN: Yes, that's right. The squeeze that  |
| 11       | occupies the pore space in the rock that you assume it's native, or in situ, to the rock in its current condition. | 11 | was done on it brought the cement top from around the top                                       |
| 12       |  | 12 | of the Entrada, crossing over the surface casing string.  |
| 13       | MR. CLAWSON: Just so you know.   | 13 | I think the cement topping is about 100 feet. So there's  |
| 13<br>14 | Okay. Are you aware of any geologic structures   | 14 |   |
|          | near the injection well that would allow the injected  | 15 | overlap of 120 feet, or so.   |
| 15<br>16 | fluids to migrate to an underground source of drinking water?  | 16 | MR. HAROUNY: Okay.  |
| 17       | MR. ALLIN: No.   | 17 | MR. CLAWSON: You indicated that Exhibit 10 shows the zones where the well has been perforated.  |
| 18       |  | 18 |   |
| 10<br>19 | MR. CLAWSON: Has the casing in the Harley Dome No. 1 well been tested?   | 19 | Are the injection intervals below any safe  |
| 20       |  | 20 | drinking water aquifer?  MR. ALLIN: Yes.  |
|          | MR. ALLIN: Yes.  | 21 |   |
| 21<br>22 | MR. CLAWSON: Can you tell us how?  | 22 | MR. CLAWSON: Just to kind of cover it again,  |
| 23       | MR. ALLIN: Pressure tests were done on it  | 23 | what will be the average rate of injection for the water?                                       |
| 23<br>24 | before drilling before perforations were made in it,   | 24 | MR. ALLIN: The average rate is going to be  |
| 24<br>25 | after the long string cement was first emplaced on it.   | 25 | governed by the maximum allowable injection pressure.   |
| 23       | And then after the perforations were made and as   | 23 | And just from looking at the results of the step-rate   |
|          | Page 142   |    | Page 144  |
| 1        | part of the operations and step-rate testing, there was a  | 1  | injection testing, that's going to be a rate of 3 1/2   |
| 2        | second test made with the same pumps that were used for  | 2  | barrels a minute, or so.  |
| 3        | the step-rate testing. And it's another required test by   | 3  | MR. CLAWSON: And under what pressures?  |
| 4        | rule. It's called an Internal Mechanical Integrity Test,   | 4  | MR. ALLIN: The pressures will be limited  |
| 5        | or an IMI. So the pumps were used to hold 1000 pounds of   | 5  | because of where know we can induce a fracture in the   |
| 6        | pressure on the formation, which is probably going to be   | 6  | injection zone rock. And it should be around 360 or   |
| 7        | almost triple any operating pressures. And that was done   | 7  | sixty-five pounds, would be an operating pressure that  |
| 8        | and verified by a third-party contractor in a report   | 8  | the well will be limited to.  |
| 9        | that's an exhibit that's deeper in the pile.   | 9  | MR. CLAWSON: Now, I'd refer you to Exhibits   |
| 10       | MR. HAROUNY: How much of surface casing do you   | 10 | No. 12 and 13. Are you familiar with these exhibits?  |
| 11       | have in this well?   | 11 | MR. ALLIN: Yes.   |
| 12       | MR. ALLIN: Surface casing set here is about 224  | 12 | MR. CLAWSON: Would you please tell us what they   |
| 13       | feet.  | 13 | are?  |
| 14       | MR. HAROUNY: Is that enough to cover all the   | 14 | MR. ALLIN: Exhibit 12 is the report from BJ   |
| 15       | potential aquifers and surface water zones adequately?   | 15 | Services, which was the contractor used to perform  |
| 16       | MR. ALLIN: That was designed, although I   | 16 | step-rate injection testing and internal mechanical   |
| 17       | didn't even when the surface hole was being drilled  | 17 | integrity testing of the well. And this is a requirement  |
| 18       | because I was there for all of the operations there  | 18 | of the rules that it has to be configured, as it will be  |
| 19       | were no indications of any fresh water in the Dakota,  | 19 | for injection, with a tubing string in place, a packer,   |
| 20       | which we drilled into at about ten feet. But that  | 20 | and the injection zones all set up. And so the well is  |
| 21       | surface string was designed to be set through and  | 21 | configured the way it will be it was at this date.  |
| 22       | cemented back to the surface to isolate everything from  | 22 | And this is back in July, I think. Yeah, July 17 or I   |
| 23       | the top of the Morrison. So that particular casing   | 23 | made notes on it on the 17th.   |
| 24       | string isolates the Cedar Mountain and Dakota completely,  | 24 | What this shows, the first page just is a report  |
| 25       | although there's no evidence that there's any fresh water  | 25 | of rates of pumping. I've made some notes on it. They   |
|          | Page 143   |    | Page 145  |

1 also established the frac gradient, which is stated. 1 MR. ALLIN: Exhibit 13 is a report that was 2 Then the second page of the exhibit is a chart 2 submitted by a petroleum engineer from Colorado named 3 of the pumping rate. What it does, it takes all of the 3 David Dillon. He was engaged by a party that was 4 numbers from the spreadsheet on the first page and put considering an investment in the project and wanted it 5 them in a graphical form. This is a real graph that's evaluated by a third party. And Mr. Dillon, who I think 6 is formerly a Colorado state petroleum engineer at one produced by transducers on the tubing string and on the 7 contractors' pump as they're pumping. point in his career, just went through the general rules 8 that he knows of from UIC regulations, from the And what you see here is time along the lower 9 9 axis, and pressure on the Y axis. And then rates are permitting type regulations; evaluated the report, for 10 noted as the pump is brought from a barrel per minute to 10 instance, that we just saw of the step-rate injection 11 a barrel-and-a-half per minute, two barrels, on up, 11 testing, also just the configuration of the well; he 12 12 stepping bigger and bigger steps. But each step held examined the logs; he created a little diagram on the 13 even at a pump rate. And then pressure is measured at 13 fourth page of his report of the configuration of the 14 those pump rates. 14 well, the way it's set up, and the way it was tested. 15 And what this tended to show is: You can see, 15 And his general conclusions are a very good, short 16 as they got to about seven barrels per minute and a 16 synopsis that the Board can use to kind of familiarize 17 pressure built at a little over 400 pounds, that there's 17 themselves with the attributes of this well and how it 18 a spike in the pressure reading. It spiked up to 425, 18 should qualify for conversion to injection. And this is 19 19 then dropped back to 400 and started building again as a letter that just synopsizes all of those attributes. 20 20 they were pumping at seven barrels a minute. Then MR. CLAWSON: So the general purpose of 21 there's various steps above that at nine barrels a minute submitting Exhibit No. 13 is just simply to give the 22 and 11 barrels per minute. 22 Board a narrative explanation on the UIC, the Harley Dome 23 23 Once that's analyzed, you can -- well, I should No. 1 well, and the injection project? say one other thing: Then they stop pumping, and so we MR. ALLIN: Yes, that's right. I think it's 25 know we've induced a fracture there because of that break simpler than going through the entire file the Division Page 146 Page 148 1 1 point at 400 psi. And so then when they stop pumping, has. 2 there's a point at which any induced fracture is known to 2 MR. CLAWSON: Will the Wingate Sandstone handle 3 close. And that's called a shutdown pressure. And that 3 the proposed injection pressures without causing 4 was at 250 psi. Those are two key pressures to notice fractures? 5 5 from any one of these pumping tests. MR. ALLIN: Yes. There will be -- the Division 6 Then those are graphed out on the third page of will make -- the staff will make a determination, based 7 that exhibit. And they're looking at the trends of the upon the step-rate injection testing, of what the maximum 8 rate versus pressure. And once a break point or a 8 allowable injection pressure will be as part of the 9 9 process of issuing the permit. As long as that limit, fracture is induced in the formation, what happens is, as 10 the rate of pumping increases, the pressure doesn't which will be under 400 psi surface operating pressure, 11 increase along with it in locked step. And that means a 11 as long as that is not exceeded, there will be no 12 12 possibility of inducing fractures, which may allow fluid fracture is being created and fluid is running out ahead 13 through the porosity of the rock faster than what it can to migrate out of the proposed injection zone. 14 normally take it without breaking. 14 MR. CLAWSON: Is the Wingate Sandstone competent 15 And so what this chart shows is at basically 15 to contain the injected fluids and prevent migration to 16 16 almost six barrels a minute, there is a breakover point any underground source of drinking water? 17 17 MR. ALLIN: Yes, it is, in combination with the in the behavior of the curves at 400 psi. So that, we 18 know, indicates a top perforation depth of about 18 confining layers below and above it, yes. 19 1344 feet, knowing -- whatever the formation pressure is 19 MR. CLAWSON: Do you expect that the formation 20 20 will remain competent under the injection operations? there -- that when you add whatever column of fluid it is 21 in the well, the surface pressure cannot exceed 400, or 21 MR. ALLIN: Yes. 22 we'll reasonably assume to be fracturing the target 22 MR. CLAWSON: Will the proposed injection 23 23 operations initiate fractures in the overlying rocks that formation through the perfs. 24 MR. CLAWSON: Would you please just briefly will allow the injected fluids, or even the formation 25 address Exhibit 13? What is this exhibit? fluids, to enter a fresh-water aquifer and an underground

Page 147

|  |   | 1   | MD CLAMCON To a serial to the serial  |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1  | source of drinking water?   | 1   | MR. CLAWSON: In your opinion, is there any  |
| 2  | MR. ALLIN: No, that will be impossible.   | 2   | chance of contamination of a drinking water source that   |
| 3<br>4   | And from the standpoint of the way the well is  | 3   | could be caused by the injection proposed injection   |
| 5  | configured where the perforations are, where the  | 5   | operations?  MR. ALLIN: No.   |
| 6  | confining layers are, and the operational requirements of where the packer is set, that will eliminate any  | 6   | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. Now I'd like to address the  |
| 7  | possibility of mixing these waters.   | 7   | letter that was dated December 7 that was filed by Living   |
| 8  | There's just one other item I wanted to bring up  | 8   | Rivers earlier today very briefly. In that regard,  |
| 9  | about water quality. The brine in the proposed injection  | 9   | however, I'd like you to refer to Rebuttal Exhibits No. 2   |
| 10   | zone in the Wingate of 55,000 ppm also has unique   | 10  | and No. 3, which are part of the package that we  |
| 11   | chemistry from the superjacent Entrada Formation, which   | 11  | submitted earlier today. You may want to refer to those   |
| 12   | had about a 35,000 ppm brine. Those brines are  | 12  | in answering these additional questions.  |
| 13   | chemically distinct. And so in their natural state, it  | 13  | Referring to the second full paragraph on page 1  |
| 14   | proves that the Kayenta confining layer that intervenes   | 14  | of the December 7 letter, Living Rivers asserts that  |
| 15   | between those two porous formations is competent because  | 15  | "Westwater has entered an existing well."   |
| 16   | that water is never mixed.  | 16  | Was the Harley Dome well drilled specifically   |
| 17   | MR. CLAWSON: Are there any wells within a   | 17  | for purposes of this project?   |
| 18   | half-mile radius of the Harley Dome No. 1 well that could   | 18  | MR. ALLIN: Yes, it was.   |
| 19   | provide a conduit that would allow fluids to migrate up   | 19  | MR. CLAWSON: Was it an existing well?   |
| 20   | or down a wellbore and enter improper intervals, such as  | 20  | MR. ALLIN: No, it was not.  |
| 21   | a fresh water aquifer?  | 21  | MR. CLAWSON: On the second paragraph beginning  |
| 22   | MR. ALLIN: No. There are two wells, but they  | 22  | on or the third paragraph beginning on page 1 of the  |
| 23   | were not drilled deeply enough to intersect the proposed  | 23  | letter, Living Rivers makes certain factual assertions  |
| 24   | injection zone. And those wells are also plugged  | 24  | about the Entrada Sandstone.  |
| 25   | properly.   | 25  | Is Westwater going to inject water into the   |
|  | Page 150  |   | Page 152  |
| 1  | MD CLAMCON, To Wingsto Conditions on  | 1   | Entrada Candatana   |
| 1<br>2   | MR. CLAWSON: Is Wingate Sandstone an underground source of drinking water?  |   | Entrada Sandstone?  |
| 2  | underground source of unitality water:  |   | MP ALLIN: No it will not. It's not proposed.  |
| 3  |   | 2   | MR. ALLIN: No, it will not. It's not proposed.  |
| 3  | MR. ALLIN: No, it is not.   | 3   | MR. CLAWSON: So the Entrada Sandstone is not  |
| 4  | MR. ALLIN: No, it is not. MR. CLAWSON: Are there any domestic water wells   | 3 4   | MR. CLAWSON: So the Entrada Sandstone is not the subject reservoir?   |
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1 brine aquifer at Harley Dome. 1 cross section. 2 MR. CLAWSON: Now I'd refer you to the item 2 The top of that injection zone, a horizontal 3 3 Labeled G, which on the third page of the letter. Living line is drawn under the area of the river. It comes out 4 4 Rivers -- in the last paragraph on page 3, Living Rivers to be 800 feet below the river surface, and of course, 5 is referring to a pressurized aguifer. laterally adjacent to all of the granite that's 6 Will the injection operation -- injection 6 underneath there. The upper part of the Wingate 7 operations in the Harley Dome well create a pressurized 7 Sandstone, of course, is on outcrop near and above the 8 aquifer? river where it's filled with air. 9 9 MR. ALLIN: Will it what? Basically, that's the other thing this shows, is 10 10 MR. CLAWSON: Create a pressurized -- well first the upper line shows that within the Wingate, since we 11 of all, do you understand what a "pressurized aquifer" 11 know that the static fluid level is about 600 feet from 12 12 might be? surface, if that's projected over towards near the river, 13 MR. ALLIN: Not exactly. In essence, my 13 that there are several miles of Wingate Formation over 14 previous point was: We know what the formation pressure 14 there that have to be filled with air. Because if the 15 is in the Wingate Sandstone. I'm just not sure how it's 15 static fluid level is 600 feet from the surface, or at an 16 going to be possible to materially increase that pressure elevation of about 4500 feet, any of the rock appearing 17 17 and build a wall of water uphill in a tilted formation. above that in the cliffs above the river is going to be 18 MR. CLAWSON: I'd like you to refer to rebuttal 18 air filled. 19 19 Exhibit, I guess it would be No. 3. Are you familiar And so if it were possible to pump enough water 20 with this exhibit? 20 into the well to start crossing updip equal elevation 21 21 MR. ALLIN: Yes. lines or structural contour lines, if it's possible to do 22 22 MR. CLAWSON: Could you please explain to the that, the outcrops are, first of all, going to experience 23 Board the cross section at the top of that exhibit. 2.3 expulsion of air that's in the pore space. After that, 24 MR. ALLIN: The cross section at the top of the it's going to be unconfined fresh water that's in some of 25 exhibit, which is illustrated in the lower part of the the pore space. And so this is the reason why monitoring Page 154 Page 156 1 1 figure, which is another geological map at a scale of seeps is important. First of all, you won't see much of anything 2 about a quarter inch to the mile, it provides similar 2 3 3 information as previous exhibits on a slightly different because it will just be air, if you could even induce a 4 4 scale. It shows a little more of the Colorado River. It wall of water to go uphill towards the river. Second of 5 5 shows more of the outcrop belt as the formations wrap all, you are going to start expelling fresh water first, 6 around the northwesterly plunge of the Uncompangre 6 which is going to be visible on the outcrops. And it 7 Uplift. would be many, many years, and possibly centuries, before 8 8 But taking a published cross section, which is injectate would ever reach the 5.8 miles. 9 9 on an analogous trend to where the two areas in And that's -- and so this cross section just question -- with Living Rivers and their concern about tries to put a little more of a -- an easier-to-evaluate 10 11 the Westwater Canyon area stretch of the river and the 11 picture of how these two areas are related. And this 12 12 Harley Dome injection well site, this profile, although figure, also, I made a little more effort to add more 13 it actually is drawn through lower Westwater -- the detail on the elevation of the river, the elevation of 14 middle of Westwater Canyon, the same type of thing 14 more contour lines in feet. And so it's just got a 15 applies to the relative spot between Westwater Ranger 15 little more data on it. They all basically support the 16 Station and the Harley Dome site. same type of conclusions. 17 17 MR. CLAWSON: Moving to page 4 of the letter. So what this shows is the general tilt of the 18 formations on an even scale one-to-one. And the fact 18 In the first full paragraph, it mentions, "Sandstones 19 that the top of the formation in the HD-1 well, where 19 with high transmissivity, which occur above the Westwater 20 20 it's labeled in the upper right on the A-to-A prime cross Ranger Station." 21 21 section, it says "HD-1 Relative Position." Then it shows Is the only sandstone that we're dealing with 22 two dotted lines that are horizontal lines, two dashed 22 here the Wingate Sandstone? 2.3 2.3 lines. The lower one is drawn from the intersection of MR. ALLIN: For an injection zone, yes. the wellbore and the top of the Wingate Formation, which MR. CLAWSON: And we know where it -- it 25 25 is painted on here in kind of a light blue color on this outcrops in, actually, Ruby Canyon, upstream of Westwater Page 155

| 1      | Pangar Station, right?                                    | 1  | CHAIDMAN IOHNSON: Mc Louis any objections?                |
|--------|---|----|---|
| 2      | Ranger Station, right?                                    | 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Lewis, any objections?              |
| 3      | MR. ALLIN: Yes, that's right. And it's been               | 3  | MS. LEWIS: No objections from the Division.               |
|        | accurately mapped on multiple scales, which I've used in  | 4  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea?                               |
| 4<br>5 | figures.  | 5  | MR. SHEA: No objection.                                   |
|        | MR. CLAWSON: And then have you looked for seeps           |    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Board?                                  |
| 6      | on those outcrops of the Wingate Sandstone and Ruby       | 6  | Okay. So those exhibits are entered.                      |
| 7      | Canyon?   | 7  | MR. CLAWSON: Thank you. That's the end of my              |
| 8      | MR. ALLIN: Yes, I have.                                   | 8  | questions for this witness.                               |
| 9      | MR. CLAWSON: Did you find any?                            | 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Clawson.                 |
| 10     | MR. ALLIN: No.  | 10 | Let's take about a ten-minute break before we continue    |
| 11     | MR. CLAWSON: You just testified that were water           | 11 | with your questions, Ms. Lewis. So let's say about 3:30   |
| 12     | to reach the Wingate Sandstone, you know, outcrop of the  | 12 | let's reconvene.  |
| 13     | Colorado, the first thing you'd see would be fresh water. | 13 | (A break was taken from 3:17 p.m. to 3:32 p.m.)           |
| 14     | Do you see any purpose, any useful purpose, of a          | 14 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's resume. Okay.               |
| 15     | monitor well to monitor the flow of the water?            | 15 | Ms. Lewis, let's go ahead with you.                       |
| 16     | MR. ALLIN: No.  | 16 | MS. LEWIS: The Division has no questions for              |
| L7     | MR. CLAWSON: And why is that?                             | 17 | Mr. Allin.  |
| L 8    | MR. ALLIN: The outcrop examination is going to            | 18 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That was easy.                          |
| L 9    | give similar information. It just I think it's            | 19 | Mr. Shea.   |
| 20     | redundant.  | 20 | MR. SHEA: First, I do want to thank the Board             |
| 21     | MR. CLAWSON: And do you see any purpose in a              | 21 | for taking the time, which obviously has been much longer |
| 22     | monitor well for monitoring gas that may migrate be       | 22 | than I expected, or certainly I'm assuming the Board did, |
| 23     | generated at the Harley Dome well and then migrate?       | 23 | as well. I'll try to confine my questions to five areas.  |
| 24     | MR. ALLIN: No, because the type of gas that is            | 24 | CROSS-EXAMINATION   |
| 25     | a potential problem to be generated in a well like this,  | 25 | BY MR. SHEA:  |
|        | Page 158  |    | Page 160  |
| 1      | it's created by assemblages of bacteria that normally     | 1  | MR. SHEA: The first, just as a technical                  |
| 2      | feed on hydrocarbons and produce hydrogen sulfide gas.    | 2  | question, the geology and hydrology, if the transmittity  |
| 3      | And if that is occurring, the way that it can be          | 3  | (sic) in the Wingate Formation is 22 percent, would that  |
| 4      | monitored very easily is that at every cessation of       | 4  | mean that the flow of the water found there would be 1    |
| 5      | pumping at the injection well, or just when it's sitting  | 5  | or 20 feet per day, Mr. Allin?                            |
| 6      | idle for whatever reason, H2S can be measured with highly | 6  | MR. GILL: Just a point of clarification. Could            |
| 7      | sensitive sensors. It's something that's a common         | 7  | you reference a point in the statute or the regulations   |
| 8      | -   | 8  |   |
| _      | measurement that's made around well sites because people  |    | or the application where that would be an issue?          |
| 9      | are concerned because it's a poisonous gas. And so it's   | 9  | MR. SHEA: Well, that goes to a question I was             |
| L0     | very easy to recognize tiny concentrations. And the       | 10 | also going to ask, and that is we keep going back to the  |
| .1     | cause of that gas, since it's known to be sulfate         | 11 | drinking water question. And I would include the          |
| .2     | producing bacteria, or SRBs, they can be killed with      | 12 | Colorado River under that jurisdictional question. If     |
| .3     | treatments of, basically, bleach with biocides.           | 13 | that's not something that the Board is accepting, then I  |
| 14     | MR. CLAWSON: Okay. That's the end of my                   | 14 | simply want it noted in the record.                       |
| 15     | questions for this witness.                               | 15 | But my review is that a lot of time has been              |
| 16     | As a bookkeeping matter, I'd like you to refer            | 16 | spent, properly, in the process up to today's hearing     |
| 17     | to Exhibits 7 through 10, 12 and 13, and Rebuttal Exhibit | 17 | looking at the Moab public drinking water. But I'm also   |
| 18     | No. 3. I'm not going to ask for No. 2, just No. 3.        | 18 | looking at the Colorado River to meet the regulatory      |
| 19     | Were these prepared by you or by Westwater in             | 19 | requirements of the EPA as a source of public drinking    |
| 20     | connection with this proceeding or in the regular course  | 20 | water. And if the Board disagrees with that I             |
| 21     | of Westwater's business activities, or are they a part of | 21 | understand why you might I just want it noted that        |
| 22     | the public record in this proceeding?                     | 22 | that's the disagreement between                           |
| 23     | MR. ALLIN: Yes.   | 23 | MR. GILL: And I'm not challenging you. It's               |
| 24     | MR. CLAWSON: I'd ask that Exhibits 7 through              | 24 | just compartmentalizing it.                               |
|        | -   | I  | ·   |
| 25     | 10, 12, 13, and Rebuttal Exhibit No. 3 be admitted.       | 25 | MR. SHEA: I understand.                                   |

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| 1  | MR. GILL: You can say, "What I'm talking about   | 1  | anticline there. And I want to know why that anticline  |
| 2  | on the next line of questions is going to this provision   | 2  | might not be an anomaly where some of this water could  |
| 3  | of the regulations or the statute or the application   | 3  | easily flow in unpredicted ways. So that's on the   |
| 4  | where I want I'm going to show that you are either   | 4 5  | geology/hydrology side.   |
| 5  | violating that or you haven't complied with it." I think   | 6  | MR. GILL: That helps me a lot.  |
| 6<br>7   | that's kind of where I'm coming from. That would help  | 7  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, Mr. Shea. I think   |
| 8  | me.  MR. SHEA: Yeah, I understand. I think it's  | 8  | your question had to do with transmissivity.  |
| 9  | ·  | 9  | MR. SHEA: Yes. And the rate, given your   |
| 10   | difficult for me to make a prediction about a violation.   | 10   | testimony, that it was 22 percent in Wingate. By my   |
| 11   | What I am trying to do is ask the questions that then the Board could conclude there is a likelihood that  | 11   | calculations, that's 15 or 20 feet per day.  MR. ALLIN: There seems to be a   |
| 12   | there would be a violation. And that may be a  | 12   | misunderstanding, because I didn't bring up, in my  |
| 13   | distinction, from your perspective, without a difference.  | 13   | testimony, transmissivity at all. I stated 22 percent   |
| 14   | But what I'm trying to do by asking the hydrology/geology  | 14   | porosity from density logging.  |
| 15   | question is: Is there a chance and the Board has to  | 15   | MR. SHEA: So what would that translate into   |
| 16   | decide what level that chance would be acceptable at   | 16   | if you could make that calculation into   |
| 17   | that the injected water would permeate the Colorado  | 17   | transmissivity?   |
| 18   | River? And, you know, if your immediate answer is, "No,  | 18   | MR. ALLIN: It would have been tested on core.   |
| 19   | there is no chance of that," then we obviously have a  | 19   | MR. SHEA: So we don't know what the flow rate   |
| 20   | disagreement.  | 20   | would be in the Wingate Formation?  |
| 21   | But I am also trying to put down in the record   | 21   | MR. ALLIN: No. I have done some looked at   |
| 22   | the understanding that their expert has on the geology   | 22   | some published information on the Wingate that's not  |
| 23   | and hydrology.   | 23   | local. Transmissivities there were low. But the rate of   |
| 24   | And I think now, again, we haven't taken up  | 24   | advance of fluid through a sandstone that's 337 feet  |
| 25   | the bulk of the day. That's been by the proponents of  | 25   | thick, whether transmissivity is high or low, it's on the   |
|  | Page 162   |  | Page 164  |
|  | r age 102  |  | 1 age 104   |
|  |  |  |   |
| 1  | the permit. So I would ask the Board to just let us  | 1  | order of centimeters per year.  |
| 1 2  | the permit. So I would ask the Board to just let us explore these areas and see, because it does go to the   | 1 2  | order of centimeters per year.  MR. SHEA: This goes to the question a Board   |
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| 2  | explore these areas and see, because it does go to the   | 2  | MR. SHEA: This goes to the question a Board   |
| 2  | explore these areas and see, because it does go to the drinking water question. But as I said, if you view the   | 2 3  | MR. SHEA: This goes to the question a Board member asked you; and that is, your testimony, I believe,   |
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| 1  | Bryson Wash syncline.                                    | 1  | at the BLM's correlative rights the reservoir pressure    |
|----|--|----|---|
| 2  | MR. SHEA: And how do we know that there's a              | 2  | there in the Entrada is 185 pounds. So the entire the     |
| 3  | lower pressure there without having drilled a well to    | 3  | entire resource of gas, including methane and it's        |
| 4  | understand what the pressure was downstream or down the  | 4  | mainly nitrogen is really a small number.                 |
| 5  | incline?   | 5  | MR. SHEA: But it's still commercially viable?             |
| 6  | MR. ALLIN: It was covered in I had mentioned             | 6  | MR. ALLIN: There's no proof of that.                      |
| 7  | a study that's not part of these exhibits that I did on  | 7  | MR. SHEA: Okay. Let me move on to a question              |
| 8  | the Entrada Sandstone, which is an analogous aquifer,    | 8  | of the determination on the graph, which I believe was    |
| 9  | where you have an identified recharge point in the       | 9  | your exhibit where you showed the cross sections. And it  |
| 10 | Uncompangre Uplift and the Colorado River, which, as a   | 10 | relates to 360 pound pressure psi.                        |
| 11 | whole, infuses fresh water into these porous formations. | 11 | Why is 360 a safe number as opposed to 320 as             |
| 12 | It loads up and moves to areas of lower hydraulic head,  | 12 | opposed to 260?   |
| 13 | which are identified to be northward.                    | 13 | MR. CLAWSON: I'm sorry, Pat, which exhibit are            |
| 14 | MR. SHEA: So you are asking the Board, by                | 14 | you referring to?   |
| 15 | analogy of another formation, to say this would be       | 15 | MR. SHEA: Let me find it here. It's                       |
| 16 | similar?   | 16 | Exhibit 12, page 2. The previous page. You just went      |
| 17 | MR. ALLIN: Yes. These formations are separated           | 17 | past it.  |
| 18 | by about 150 feet of rock.                               | 18 | And you were pointing out that at seven barrels           |
| 19 | MR. SHEA: Okay.  | 19 | per minute a fracture occurred. So the line of 400 psi    |
| 20 | MR. CLAWSON: Pat, can I have you clarify a               | 20 | was dotted across there.                                  |
| 21 | point? You said they are going to inject 65,000 barrels. | 21 | And my question, from a safety point of view, or          |
| 22 | Was that an annual rate or something?                    | 22 | from, you know, migrating water to unknown areas, what's  |
| 23 | MR. SHEA: I thought you                                  | 23 | the rationale of keeping it at 360 with some greater      |
| 24 | MR. JENSEN: The testimony is 6500.                       | 24 | margin than 40 pounds per square inch than at 360?        |
| 25 | MR. SHEA: 6500, excuse me.                               | 25 | MR. ALLIN: Well, I'm not the as the permit                |
|    | Page 166   |    | Page 168  |
| 1  | MD CLAMCON, Then you used an arm fact. And I             | 1  |   |
| 1  | MR. CLAWSON: Then you used an acre foot. And I           | 1  | applicant here, it's not my purview to set that limit.    |
| 2  | wondered if you had made an annual                       | 2  | The regulatory agency here, the DOGM, normally will       |
| 3  | MR. SHEA: Yeah, I miscalculated.                         | 3  | select this, based upon a proven frac gradient, a frac    |
| 4  | MR. CLAWSON: So it's 6500.                               | 4  | point here. This pressure of 400 psi, they will set a     |
| 5  | MR. SHEA: We did have a number of 16,000 at one          | 5  | limit by permit on giving this a little head room. Like   |
| 6  | point. That's not your testimony.                        | 6  | 15 to 20 percent would be normally how you would set a    |
| 7  | So 6500 per day would be the highest rate you            | 7  | permit.   |
| 8  | could go at?   | 8  | MR. SHEA: So is your testimony that it's the              |
|    | MS. LEWIS: Can I make a comment? Are you,                |    | staff of the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining that has     |
| 10 | perhaps, referring to the maximum production of the      | 10 | suggested 360?  |
| 11 | facility that they were hoping to do?                    | 11 | MR. ALLIN: No. They haven't made a suggestion             |
| 12 | MR. SHEA: Yes. Thank you.                                | 12 | yet. They will select a number, based upon knowing that   |
| 13 | Does that clarify?                                       | 13 | a fracture can be induced in this formation at            |
| 14 | MR. CLAWSON: Thank you, yeah.                            | 14 | 400 pounds.   |
| 15 | MR. SHEA: Let me also, Mr. Allin, when you               | 15 | MR. SHEA: And this, with Mr. Clawson's                    |
| 16 | heard Mr. Clawson, I believe, characterize it as just    | 16 | permission, is perhaps where Dr. Stewart could answer the |
| 17 | two percent helium in the area that is known as the      | 17 | question of how the 360 was determined.                   |
| 18 | Harley Dome, is that considered a rich or poor helium    | 18 | MR. STEWART: I didn't determine it. It was                |
| 19 | deposit?   | 19 | based off of what David Allin has provided. And in his    |
| 20 | MR. ALLIN: Two percent is probably relatively            | 20 | report, we came up with 3 1/2 barrels a day, which        |
| 21 | rich.  | 21 | calculates to the 6500 barrels 3 1/2 barrels a minute     |
| 22 | MR. SHEA: Yes. So there would be some                    | 22 | calculates up to the 6500 barrels a day.                  |
| 23 | significant value in the helium?                         | 23 | MR. SHEA: Just so the Board understands, I                |
| 24 | MR. ALLIN: Some value. But the reservoir                 | 24 | think everyone agrees that a fracture is an undesirable   |
| 25 | pressure because I had to study that in order to look    | 25 | result of pumping the injection well. And I think it's    |
|    | Page 167   |    | Page 169  |

| 1  | important to understand what the formula was in  | 1   | age of the internet that you couldn't get that on a daily  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 2  | determining the amount of barrels per minute as being  | 2   | basis just so that you could monitor?  |
| 3  | pumped into the injection wells.   | 3   | MR. HILL: I guess it's possible. We have not   |
| 4  | MR. STEWART: Let me clarify my response. My  | 4   | gone there with our monitoring.  |
| 5  | response is that the pressure will be set, and whatever  | 5   | MR. SHEA: It does, again, seem to be   |
| 6  | the pumping rate that accepts that is the pumping rate.  | 6   | technologically, and rather inexpensively, able to do  |
| 7  | We're not saying that it's going to be 6500 barrels a  | 7   | that. But  |
| 8  | day. We're saying that's going to be at a certain  | 8   | MR. HAROUNY: Mr. Shea, as you know, production   |
| 9  | pressure. And whatever the formation accepts at that   | 9   | is reported on a monthly basis, as you know.   |
| 10   | pressure is what it will be.   | 10  | MR. SHEA: I understand that. And I simply  |
| 11   | MR. SHEA: Maybe Ms. Lewis can  | 11  | would point out that that's based on historic means of   |
| 12   | MS. LEWIS: If it pleases the Board, the  | 12  | communication. And in 2010, that means of communication  |
| 13   | Division would like to clarify how they came upon their  | 13  | is expedited. And I'm just saying that it might be   |
| 14   | number for psi.  | 14  | worthwhile for the Board to consider this as one of those  |
| 15   | MR. HILL: Typically, the Division will back off  | 15  | conditions.  |
| 16   | ten percent of the breakover pressures indicated from  | 16  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, your recommendation  |
| 17   | that step-rate test. And as far as our permits go,   | 17  | for the permit or the approvals is noted. So let's move  |
| 18   | typically we do not, although we could, establish maximum  | 18  | ahead.   |
| 19   | volumes. We usually just, on our permits, use a maximum  | 19  | MR. SHEA: Okay. Let me raise the question of   |
| 20   | injection pressure. And we just monitor the wells.   | 20  | the anticline.   |
| 21   | We do track volumes going into the wells. But  | 21  | Mr. Allin, explain to me, if you would, why that   |
| 22   | when we are monitoring them and inspecting them, we're   | 22  | Bitter Root Bitter Creek anticline wouldn't be a place   |
| 23   | just monitoring the pressure.  | 23  | where some of this spillage that we've talked about might  |
| 24   | MR. JENSEN: And if you look at Exhibit 13 on   | 24  | not find its way.  |
| 25   | page 3, the second paragraph, there's a pretty good  | 25  | MR. GILL: State your question again, please, if  |
|  | Page 170   |   | Page 172   |
| 1  |  |   | 11.6   |
| 1  | summary there of this David Dillon is talking about  | 1   | you wouldn't mind.   |
| 2  | and gets at kind of how they got to using the they   | 2   | MR. SHEA: On the map, which was marked as  |
| 3  | used 330 pounds by backing off roughly the ten percent   | 3   | Exhibit 7, it shows the Harley Dome site. And then there   |
| 4  | and got 6480 barrels. So that's how I kind of interpret  | 4   | is what's labeled a "Bitter Creek anticline." And I want   |
| 5  | what you are talking about.  | 5   | to have Mr. Allin explain to the Board why that anticline  |
| 6  | MR. HILL: Right. If the formation pressure's   | 6   | wouldn't he a tracture that could cause leakage or a   |
| 7  |  |   | wouldn't be a fracture that could cause leakage or a   |
| 0  | up, we won't let them put one barrel a day down there.   | 7   | conduit.   |
| 8  | MR. JENSEN: Correct.   | 7 8   | conduit.  MR. ALLIN: And I guess in response, for one  |
| 9  | MR. JENSEN: Correct. MR. SHEA: And just for my edification, how  | 7<br>8<br>9   | conduit.  MR. ALLIN: And I guess in response, for one thing, the figure Exhibit 7 is of such a large scale, it   |
| 9<br>10  | MR. JENSEN: Correct.  MR. SHEA: And just for my edification, how often will the pressure be taken by the Division? By  | 7<br>8<br>9<br>10   | conduit.  MR. ALLIN: And I guess in response, for one thing, the figure Exhibit 7 is of such a large scale, it doesn't really show, and the anticline isn't labeled on   |
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| 9<br>110<br>111<br>112<br>113<br>114<br>115<br>116<br>117<br>118<br>119<br>220<br>221<br>222<br>223<br>224 | MR. JENSEN: Correct.  MR. SHEA: And just for my edification, how often will the pressure be taken by the Division? By monthly reports, or  MR. HILL: We do get monthly reports. And we don't have a set time schedule for on-site inspections. It's when we have somebody in the area, we have them check them. If there hasn't been anybody in the area for a while, we'll send somebody out specifically to check them. But we monitor the reported pressures from them. And we also do inspections.  MR. JENSEN: But if you set it at 330 pounds, for example, that is it. And if you see anything above 330, the operator would be expected to shut down.  MR. HILL: Then they're out of compliance, and they'd be subject to a Notice of Violation. And they'd have to reduce the pressure. | 7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24 | conduit.  MR. ALLIN: And I guess in response, for one thing, the figure Exhibit 7 is of such a large scale, it doesn't really show, and the anticline isn't labeled on it.  In the Rebuttal Exhibit 2, though, there's enough detail that shows those structures and the structural contours related to them.  MR. HAROUNY: Exhibits 9 shows them.  MR. SHEA: Taking Exhibit 2, it goes right through the drill site straight to the Colorado River.  MR. ALLIN: Okay. So on 9, what we're looking at is in order to characterize the structural configuration of these formations, we have a contour line's area of equal elevation on that formation. In this case, the one nearest the injection zone is labeled 1500 meters, in this case. Basically, the actual elevation of the top of the Wingate, of course, is around |
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| 1  | B. I. Heaven the content of the cont | 1  | and the south section of the Co. M. Allino   |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1  | But the way the contours wrap around and the way   | 1  | conclusion on the questioning you have for Mr. Allin?  |
| 2  | the injectate will move from a well and it's always  | 2  | MR. SHEA: Yes.   |
| 3  | kind of a radial thing, anyway, out through the  | 3  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.   |
| 4<br>5   | perforations and into a porous formation the water is  | 5  | MR. SHEA: There will be? CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's all the questions you  |
| 6  | mainly going to travel normal to those contour lines.  | 6  |  |
| 7  | And, of course, the nearest normal point to the contour  | 7  | have for Mr. Allin?  |
| 8  | lines in the well is actually drawn as an access for the<br>Bryson Wash syncline. And that's going to be the locus   | 8  | MR. SHEA: I do. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.   |
| 9  | of where the fluid is going to flow. And it's going to   | 9  | Does the Board have questions for Mr. Allin?   |
| 10   |  | 10   | Okay.  |
| 11   | be at a glacially slow rate.   | 11   | Ms. Lewis, do you have redirect for Mr. Allin?   |
| 12   | For instance, a calculation that's made just on the volume, even a conservative one of the volume of   | 12   | MR. CLAWSON: No, I don't.  |
| 13   | fluid that's in the porous base in the injection zone,   | 13   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Allin.  |
| 14   | will be about 10 million barrels. And so injecting at  | 14   | Do you have any other witnesses, Mr. Clawson?  |
| 15   | rates of a couple thousand barrels a day, it takes many  | 15   | MR. SHEA: I do not. I'm finished.  |
| 16   | years to even expel the brine water that's near the  | 16   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.  |
| 17   | wellbore any great distance.   | 17   | Ms. Lewis.   |
| 18   | MR. SHEA: Let me just point to the on the  | 18   | MS. LEWIS: We don't have any more questions for  |
| 19   | map it shows a line that has a small arrow at the top  | 19   | Mr. Allin.   |
| 20   | that's near the word "Bitter." And if you follow that  | 20   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Do you have any witnesses?   |
| 21   | line down, it says "Bitter Creek," and then it says  | 21   | MS. LEWIS: Yes. We have two witnesses today.   |
| 22   | "Anticline." It crosses the intersect of 1500 feet. And  | 22   | We have with us Christopher Kierst, environmental  |
| 23   | then if you go down to where it says "Nearest Outcrop,   | 23   | specialist, and Brad Hill, the permit manager.   |
| 24   | 5.8 miles," it says "1750."  | 24   | In the issue of brevity, our presentation is   |
| 25   | My original question was: Why will that  | 25   | going to be rather short.  |
| 23   | . 5  | 23   |  |
|  | Page 174   |  | Page 176   |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1  | anticline, as a fault, not be a place that the water   | 1  | MR. GILL: Could you get really close to the  |
| 1 2  | anticline, as a fault, not be a place that the water might migrate to?   | 1 2  | MR. GILL: Could you get really close to the microphone or use your microphone?   |
|  | •  |  |  |
| 2  | might migrate to?  | 2  | microphone or use your microphone?   |
| 2  | might migrate to?  MR. ALLIN: Mainly because it's a fold and not a   | 2  | microphone or use your microphone?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Combination of both of you.  |
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|--|---|--|--|
| 1  | Board your professional credentials?  | 1  | that I was aware of at the time that I prepared these  |
| 2  | MR. KIERST: I have a degree in geology from the   | 2  | documents. So as of that time, there were no issues.   |
| 3  | University of Missouri, Columbia. And in addition, I've   | 3  | MS. LEWIS: In conclusion, what would be your   |
| 4  | got experience in the energy industry overall since 1972,   | 4  | recommendation for the Board regarding the Westwater   |
| 5  | and primarily in oil and gas. And a little bit of   | 5  | Farms application?   |
| 6  | uranium geology, five-year stint with the Tennessee   | 6  | MR. KIERST: I don't see any reason why they  |
| 7  | Valley Authority.   | 7  | should be denied a permit.   |
| 8  | MS. LEWIS: How many years have you been with  | 8  | MS. LEWIS: All right.  |
| 9  | the Division?   | 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Lewis, just to establish,  |
| 10   | MR. KIERST: I've been with the Division for 21  | 10   | you were calling it, I guess, Division Exhibit 2?  |
| 11   | years.  | 11   | MS. LEWIS: Umm-hmm.  |
| 12   | MS. LEWIS: And what are your professional   | 12   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And that was the Injection   |
| 13   | responsibilities for the Division in general, and what  | 13   | Permit Analysis Form?  |
| 14   | specific to the Westwater Farms application?  | 14   | MS. LEWIS: Yes.  |
| 15   | MR. KIERST: I've got sundry duties with the   | 15   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And that's four pages. Is  |
| 16   | Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. But as regards this  | 16   | that correct?  |
| 17<br>18   | matter, I'm the primary Class II program permit agent for   | 17   | MS. LEWIS: It's one page. It's a checklist.  |
| 19   | the Division.  MS. LEWIS: And earlier we submitted two  | 19   | And essentially what it does is it lists   |
| 20   | exhibits we'd like the Board to take notice of. The   | 20   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Oh, I have four copies of it.  |
|  |   | 21   | That's why they don't have any.  MR. JENSEN: Then the rest of us will be with  |
| 21<br>22   | first is the Permit Statement of Basis, and the second is   | 22   |  |
| 23   | the UIC Injection Analysis Form.  | 23   | YOU.   |
| 24   | So Mr. Kierst, are you familiar with these two  | 24   | MS. LEWIS: It just essentially enumerates the  |
| 25   | documents, and have you examined them?  | 25   | requirements of 649-5-2.   |
| 2.5  | MR. KIERST: Yes, I'm familiar with them.  | 23   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.   |
|  | Page 178  |  | Page 180   |
|  |   | 1  |  |
| 1  | MS. LEWIS: Could you please briefly describe  | 1  | MS. LEWIS: Does the Board have any sorry.  |
| 1<br>2   | MS. LEWIS: Could you please briefly describe for the Division the purpose of these documents?   | 1 2  | MS. LEWIS: Does the Board have any sorry. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And the Permit   |
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| 2  | for the Division the purpose of these documents?  | 2  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And the Permit   |
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|    |   | _  |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | on page 2 of the Division Exhibit 1, the injection        | 1  | Mr. Clawson, any objections?  |
| 2  | pressure is going to be 260 pounds at the surface?        | 2  | MR. CLAWSON: That's fine.   |
| 3  | MR. KIERST: That was requested on the UIC Form            | 3  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea?   |
| 4  | 1 Application. That is Item No. 2 on the Permit Analysis  | 4  | MR. SHEA: No objection.   |
| 5  | Form, the Exhibit No. 2.                                  | 5  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any?                            |
| 6  | MR. JENSEN: So I'm just trying to understand.             | 6  | Mr. Payne?  |
| 7  | So if the permit issues, their limit is 260 pounds at     | 7  | MR. PAYNE: I have a question to we can take                           |
| 8  | surface?  | 8  | care of this, and then if I could ask my question.                    |
| 9  | MR. KIERST: We may modify that, I believe.                | 9  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So Division Exhibits 1 and 2                        |
| 10 | That's all they asked for.                                | 10 | are in.   |
| 11 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's at the surface.                  | 11 | Mr. Payne, what was your question?                                    |
| 12 | MR. JENSEN: Okay. I'm trying to understand if             | 12 | MR. GILL: Just a clarification. What was that                         |
| 13 | this Board grants it, are we granting it at 260 pounds?   | 13 | last was it 360 or 350?   |
| 14 | MR. KIERST: We could grant the 260. At this               | 14 | MR. KIERST: 360.  |
| 15 | time, we don't have a set figure, I guess, that would     | 15 | MR. PAYNE: 3-6-0.   |
| 16 | necessarily reflect that.                                 | 16 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.   |
| 17 | MR. JENSEN: I think that we've heard that                 | 17 | CROSS-EXAMINATION   |
| 18 | 400 pounds is   | 18 | BY MR. PAYNE:   |
| 19 | •   | 19 |   |
|    | MR. CLAWSON: That's 260 psi at the surface.               |    | MR. PAYNE: Question, Mr. Kierst: We've heard                          |
| 20 | MR. ALLIN: That was the pretesting.                       | 20 | discussion about no receipt of frac water, fracking                   |
| 21 | MR. CLAWSON: Can you explain?                             | 21 | water, or if there were, that it would need some                      |
| 22 | MR. ALLIN: Yes. I think where the confusion               | 22 | pretreatment. Is that something that's typically                      |
| 23 | is, is that the UIC permit form, which I filed, was filed | 23 | regulated by the Division? Where would such an operating              |
| 24 | in 2009 and almost a year before the well was drilled,    | 24 | restriction be placed or Mr. Hill, one of the two of                  |
| 25 | the exploratory well, the HD-1. And so it's just          | 25 | you?  |
|    | Page 182  |    | Page 184  |
| 1  | something it's a number that's fill-in-the-blank          | 1  | MR. HILL: A Class II injection well is allowed                        |
| 2  | because the way to determine what the maximum allowable   | 2  | to take any type of fluids in that are RCRA exempt for                |
| 3  | injection pressure is going to be is once you establish a | 3  | that Class II injection. And completion and stimulation               |
| 4  | frac rating. So you have to establish a frac rating. I    | 4  | fluids do follow under what is typically allowed in Class             |
| 5  | didn't have that data when I filled out the form and just | 5  | II wells. So we usually don't try and separate out                    |
| 6  | filled it in with 260.                                    | 6  | different types of fluids. We're specifically looking if              |
| 7  |   | 7  |   |
| 8  | MR. JENSEN: So the 260 is in the application,             | 8  | that RCRA exception applies.  MR. PAYNE: So the BLM concern about gas |
| ^  | which was filed at the beginning. Now you've drilled the  |    | 3   |
| 10 | well. Now you've got your information. What's the         | 9  | generation and the proponent's offer of not accepting                 |
| 10 | number?   | 10 | those fluids, that's just an agreement, side agreement,               |
| 11 | MR. ALLIN: Well, the number will probably be              | 11 | between them and BLM? The Division is not part of that?               |
| 12 | something more like 360.                                  | 12 | MS. LEWIS: That's voluntary with them, that's                         |
| 13 | MR. JENSEN: Okay. And what is I'm just                    | 13 | not a restriction generally placed on a Class II well by              |
| 14 | trying to get a handle on if we approve this, at what     | 14 | the Division.   |
| 15 | level are we approving it?                                | 15 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.  |
| 16 | MR. KIERST: Given what we normally do as far as           | 16 | Ms. Lewis, have you finished your examination of                      |
| 17 | backing off the breakdown pressure, it would be probably  | 17 | Mr. Kierst?   |
| 18 | around 360.   | 18 | MS. LEWIS: I just have a brief question for                           |
| 19 | MR. JENSEN: Okay. Thank you.                              | 19 | Mr. Hill.   |
| 20 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Lewis, would you like to            | 20 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's see if anyone else has                        |
| 21 | enter Exhibits 1 and 2?                                   | 21 | questions for Mr. Kierst, and then we'll move on.                     |
| 22 | MS. LEWIS: Yes. I'd like to enter Exhibits 1              | 22 | MR. CLAWSON: No questions.  |
| 23 | and 2.  | 23 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea?   |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll call those Division               | 24 | MR. SHEA: I have, and it's a follow-up on Mr.                         |
| 25 | Exhibits 1 and 2.   | 25 | Payne's question.   |
|    |   |    |   |
|    | Page 183  |    | Page 185  |

| 1  | CDOCC EVANINATION  | 1  | and the second of the second o |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1  | CROSS-EXAMINATION  | 1  | a question of whether you had the power to do that. And  |
| 2  | BY MR. SHEA:   | 2  | so far, I've heard what the practice is, but not whether   |
|  | MR. SHEA: It could be a condition to the   | 3  | you could put that as a condition.   |
| 4  | granting of this application, could it not, that we  | 4  | MR. HILL: That would also put the Division in  |
| 5  | accept or that we sorry. I always like to think of   | 5  | having to monitor that for compliance. And we're a   |
| 6  | the royal "we."  | 6  | little uncomfortable arbitrarily picking and choosing  |
| 7  | The Board could accept the offer by the  | 7  | between legal fluids and making them conditions of   |
| 8  | proponent for the application, that they would accept no   | 8  | approval. It may be more of a legal question. I'm not  |
| 9  | fracked water as a condition for the granting of the   | 9  | sure whether the Board should or could do that. I can't  |
| 10   | application.   | 10   | answer that.   |
| 11   | MR. JENSEN: Well, they've said they'll accept  | 11   | MR. SHEA: I guess my only question is: If not  |
| 12   | it. It's that they won't inject it.  | 12   | the Board and the Division, then who would do it?  |
| 13   | MR. SHEA: Inject it. Thank you. That's what I  | 13   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The rules, the way they're   |
| 14   | meant.   | 14   | written, do not exclude frac fluids.   |
| 15   | MS. LEWIS: It seems that I mean, under the   | 15   | MR. SHEA: I understand that.   |
| 16   | requirements, the Division is only required to Class   | 16   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think that's   |
| 17   | II injection wells for those type of wells that frac   | 17   | MR. SHEA: I'm asking the reverse of the  |
| 18   | water is exempt under RCRA, so they wouldn't need to have  | 18   | question: Because they don't exclude it, does that mean  |
| 19   | any kind of conditions on the permit. It seems it would  | 19   | you can't include it?  |
| 20   | be more an appropriate accommodation between the BLM and   | 20   | MS. LEWIS: It's not really in the purview of   |
| 21   | operator.  | 21   | what we're supposed to be doing.   |
| 22   | MR. HAROUNY: I'm in full agreement of that.  | 22   | MR. SHEA: Why is it that administrative  |
| 23   | MR. JENSEN: That wasn't Mr. Shea's   | 23   | agencies can, without specific statutory or regulatory   |
| 24   | Mr. Shea's question was: Would it be problematic if your   | 24   | restrictions, say, "This is a condition by which we would  |
| 25   | permit contained that stipulation?   | 25   | exercise these activities"? And I'd point to   |
|  | Page 186   |  | Page 188   |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Based upon the regulations,  | 1  | R641-100-400, "Deviation From the Rules. When good cause   |
| 1<br>2   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Based upon the regulations, that's not a requirement that the Division would place on  | 1 2  | R641-100-400, "Deviation From the Rules. When good cause appears, the Board may permit a deviation from these  |
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| 2  | that's not a requirement that the Division would place on  | 2  | appears, the Board may permit a deviation from these   |
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| 2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23       | that's not a requirement that the Division would place on the permit. Is that correct?  MS. LEWIS: Yeah.  MR. JENSEN: That's correct.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So that will be up to the permittee if they wanted to place that restriction upon themselves.  MR. PAYNE: The question was not whether they normally do, but could they. That's your question.  MR. SHEA: That's correct.  MR. PAYNE: Could the Division impose that condition, was the question.  MR. SHEA: And if I could, just to suggest that when you are working on an MOU from the EPA to have the federal regulations handled by the Board, which I think is a good idea, then there is some latitude with what would be a sister agency; namely BLM, who is not present here today.  MR. CLAWSON: I think that's a legal conclusion whether they could.  MR. SHEA: Well, that's what I was asking.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So Mr. Shea, I'm   | 2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23       | appears, the Board may permit a deviation from these rules insofar as they may find the compliance therewith to be impractical, unnecessary, or in the furtherance of justice or the statutory purpose of the Board."  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, I'll take that as a suggestion that you have for the issuance of a permit.  And the Board will take that into consideration. So let's move forward. I don't think the Board's prepared to give you an answer on that now.  MR. SHEA: And I do greatly appreciate the Board's indulgences today. I do think at some point that question should be answered so the parties in the future in two weeks, you are going to be faced or in your January meeting, you're going to be faced with another injection well application approximately two miles away. So I think this is going to be a repeating kind of question. And the jurisdictional authority of the Board would benefit from being clarified on that. So I take it as a suggestion.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Okay. Could I follow up, though?  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. You still have   |

| 1  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.                               | 1  | CROSS-EXAMINATION   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 2  | MR. SHEA: Are there other conditions,                     | 2  | BY MR. SHEA:  |
| 3  | ,   | 3  |   |
|    | consistent with the regulations, that you think the Board |    | MR. SHEA: I've had some unfortunate experiences           |
| 4  | should consider in light of the application?              | 4  | with bonds for BLM. The calculation, as laid out in the   |
| 5  | MR. KIERST: I don't think I see any of these              | 5  | application, is based on dismantlement. Is that correct?  |
| 6  | coming up.  | 6  | MR. HILL: I could not hear you.                           |
| 7  | MR. SHEA: Thank you.                                      | 7  | MR. SHEA: I'm sorry. The calculation, as laid             |
| 8  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have any                 | 8  | out in the application, is based on dismantling the       |
| 9  | questions for Mr. Kierst?                                 | 9  | facility and plugging it?                                 |
| 10 | Do you have any redirect, Ms. Lewis?                      | 10 | MR. HILL: Our bond would be considering the               |
| 11 | MS. LEWIS: No. I agree with the Board's                   | 11 | plugging of the well only. On occasion, if there's money  |
| 12 | comments.   | 12 | left over, we would also do other reclamation-type things |
| 13 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's move on to                  | 13 | with that bond. But generally, it is for plugging the     |
| 14 | Mr. Hill.   | 14 | well only.  |
| 15 | BRAD HILL,  | 15 | MR. SHEA: There's a term from World War II of             |
| 16 | having been first duly sworn,                             | 16 | "snafu." Are you familiar with that?                      |
| 17 | was examined and testified as follows:                    | 17 | MR. HILL: I am familiar with that.                        |
| 18 | DIRECT EXAMINATION  | 18 | MR. SHEA: If a snafu was to occur at this site,           |
| 19 | BY MS. LEWIS:   | 19 | there would be nothing beyond the \$15,000 to compensate  |
| 20 | MS. LEWIS: And we would just like to have                 | 20 | the State or any party that was injured by that. Is that  |
| 21 | Mr. Hill address paragraph C of Living River's motion     | 21 | correct?  |
| 22 | they filed this morning regarding the amount of the bond, | 22 | MR. HILL: That's correct. When you say                    |
| 23 | as well as the well plugging plan.                        | 23 | "injured by that," I'm not sure what you mean.            |
| 24 | MR. HILL: The bond that we have on this well as           | 24 | MR. SHEA: Say that something happened with the            |
| 25 | an injection well is the same plugging bond that we have  | 25 | pumping or a spillage and one or two of the trucks, you   |
|    | Page 190  |    | Page 192  |
|    | 1 agc 190   |    | 1 agc 172   |
| 1  | on all of our oil and gas wells everywhere in the state   | 1  | know, dumped their load, and somehow somebody was down    |
| 2  | based on by rule, R649-3-1 establishes a normal           | 2  | stream.   |
| 3  | plugging bond for wells between 1000 feet and 3000 feet   | 3  | MR. HILL: So we needed some site remediation,             |
| 4  | at \$15,000.  | 4  | or something of that nature.                              |
| 5  | As far as plugging plans go, this well is also            | 5  | MR. SHEA: Yes. Right.                                     |
| 6  | under the same rules as any other oil and gas well for    | 6  | MR. HILL: Depending on the extent of                      |
| 7  | plugging procedures, which is under R649-3-24. And if     | 7  | remediation needed, it may not be enough to cover it. We  |
| 8  | this well the operator should walk away and we're         | 8  | do also have the orphan well program funds from which we  |
| 9  | stuck with plugging the well, we have that bond. The      | 9  | can draw to make sure the environment is protected and    |
| 10 | Division would plug the well.                             | 10 | pollution does not occur from any given well.             |
| 11 | If the well were shut-in for an extended period,          | 11 | MR. SHEA: But in terms of what this application           |
| 12 | it would be under the shut-in and temporarily abandoned   | 12 | is bringing to the Division, it's the \$15,000. And then  |
| 13 | wells rules, which are R649-3-36, on top of the required  | 13 | there are other sources that could be used for            |
| 14 | five-year mechanical integrity testing under the          | 14 |   |
| 15 | , 3 , 3   | 15 | remediation. Is that your testimony?                      |
|    | underground injection permit.                             |    | MR. HILL: There is, depending on what needed              |
| 16 | So this well couldn't just be left open for an            | 16 | remediating, yes.   |
| 17 | extended period and not be plugged if the well was not    | 17 | MR. SHEA: All right. Thank you.                           |
| 18 | injecting under a valid permit.                           | 18 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does the Board have questions           |
| 19 | MS. LEWIS: That's all my questions for                    | 19 | for Mr. Hill? Okay.                                       |
| 20 | Mr. Hill.   | 20 | Ms. Lewis, do you have any redirect of Mr. Hill?          |
| 21 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Clawson, do you have any            | 21 | MS. LEWIS: No.  |
| 22 | questions?  | 22 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.                                   |
| 23 | MR. CLAWSON: I have no questions.                         | 23 | MS. LEWIS: The Division has no more questions.            |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea?                               | 24 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No more witnesses?                      |
| 25 | MR. SHEA: I do.   | 25 | MS. LEWIS: No more witnesses.                             |
|    | Page 191  |    | Page 193  |

| 1              | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.   | 1                    | some additional evidence, we could submit it to the   |
|----------------|--|----------------------|---|
| 2              | Mr. Shea, do you have witnesses?   | 2                    | staff. They could determine whether it should be passed   |
| 3              | MR. SHEA: We have no witnesses.  | 3                    | on to the Board or not.   |
| 4              | If we had had time, we would have liked to have  | 4                    | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea, could you give us   |
| 5              | brought a hydrologist, but we did not. So we have no   | 5                    | some kind of indication of what type of evidence you are  |
| 6              | witnesses today.   | 6                    | working on?   |
| 7              | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you have nothing else.  | 7                    | MR. SHEA: Two-fold. During the lunch break, I   |
| 8              | I'm trying to think where we're at now.  | 8                    | spoke with a geohydrologist at the University of Utah,  |
| 9              | Mr. Clawson, I guess you can summarize.  | 9                    | who is a colleague. And he has worked on injection wells  |
| 10             | MR. CLAWSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll   | 10                   | specifically and the filtration, as well as the chemical  |
| 11             | keep this really short. This has been a long hearing.  | 11                   | processing that Dr. Stewart talked about. I want to   |
| 12             | And I think the Board's, you know, very well versed in   | 12                   | explore with him as to whether or not he considers it   |
| 13             | the issues involved.   | 13                   | adequate.   |
| 14             | The proposed Harley Dome No. 1 injection well is   | 14                   | If we are not able to generate anything, we   |
| 15             | a simple UIC application. It would have been   | 15                   | certainly wouldn't. But I would hate to find out  |
| 16             | administratively approved by the Division. The Board   | 16                   | something that I think would be pertinent for the Board's   |
| 17             | wouldn't have even known about it except that Living   | 17                   | review, and then because it was decided on the same day   |
| 18             | Rivers and others filed objections when the notice of the  | 18                   | it was heard, not have an opportunity to present it.  |
| 19             | informal process was published in the paper. That meant  | 19                   | I also want to examine, again, through a  |
| 20             | that we needed to come before the Board. And that's why  | 20                   | geologist, any fractures or fault lines that might  |
| 21             | we really are here. I think it's been educational for  | 21                   | differentiate this area. I certainly appreciate   |
| 22             | the Board, and it's probably been of benefit in that   | 22                   | Mr. Allin's testimony, but I think a second look at   |
| 23             | regard.  | 23                   | things would be of benefit. So that's the first request.  |
| 24             | But I would say that Westwater Farms has met its   | 24                   | The second request would be to have monitoring  |
| 25             | evidentiary burden. It has satisfied the regulatory  | 25                   | wells to the southeast. And again, I understand the   |
|                | Page 194   |                      | Page 196  |
| 1              | criteria necessary for the Board approving the UIC   | 1                    | Board's inclination to accept the geology as being  |
| 2              | permit.  | 2                    | completely moving water uphill, which I appreciate from   |
| 3              | And we've addressed the respondent's concerns.   | 3                    | physics is impossible if not difficult. So but I still  |
| 4              | We have sworn testimony by expert witnesses that this  | 4                    | would make that request, that they I do think the   |
| 5              | water will not flow uphill to the Colorado River. And we   | 5                    | Board is setting a precedent that other people in the oil   |
| 6              | also have sworn testimony that gas will not be allowed to  | 6                    | and gas business are going to and Dr. Stewart, I think  |
| 7              | be generated in the formation that the water's being   | 7                    | has done a very wise business investment on getting this  |
| 8              | injected into; and so therefore, gas also will not   | 8                    | going. And there will be others that will follow. And   |
| 9              | migrate to the Colorado river.   | 9                    | we ought to, you know, as a community, be able to look at   |
| 10             | I would urge that the Board approve this   | 10                   | whether or not monitoring in real time is an important  |
| 11             | application. And I thank you for your time.  | 11                   | aspect that is now technologically feasible without a   |
| 12             | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Lewis.   | 12                   | great deal of additional cost.  |
| 13             | MS. LEWIS: We feel the Division feels that   | 13                   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. I didn't mean to   |
| 14             | the applicant has fulfilled all the requirements of the  | 14                   | interrupt your summary. So please go ahead.   |
| 15             | rules. And they, under their expertise, recommend  | 15                   | MR. SHEA: No. Again, it's one of those things,  |
| 16             | approving the well.  | 16                   | where I think anybody who witnessed the BP spill  |
| 17             | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.   | 17                   | appreciates how, as we get more technologically advanced,   |
| 18             | Mr. Shea.  | 18                   | the snafus that we all recognize happen can have a much   |
| 19             |  |                      | greater ramification that we can ever believe or  |
|                | MR. SHEA: First, I'd like to thank the Board   | 19                   | greater rannineation that we can ever believe or  |
| 20             | MR. SHEA: First, I'd like to thank the Board for their time. I appreciate this has been made more  | 19<br>20             | appreciate. And we need to take some moments to pause.  |
| 20<br>21       | •  |                      | - I   |
|                | for their time. I appreciate this has been made more   | 20                   | appreciate. And we need to take some moments to pause.  |
| 21             | for their time. I appreciate this has been made more complicated, if you will, by my presence. And I've  | 20<br>21             | appreciate. And we need to take some moments to pause.  And I can appreciate from Dr. Stewart's   |
| 21<br>22       | for their time. I appreciate this has been made more complicated, if you will, by my presence. And I've certainly appreciated the courtesies by you and the staff                  | 20<br>21<br>22       | appreciate. And we need to take some moments to pause.  And I can appreciate from Dr. Stewart's perspective the idea that they've been at this for a  |
| 21<br>22<br>23 | for their time. I appreciate this has been made more complicated, if you will, by my presence. And I've certainly appreciated the courtesies by you and the staff and Mr. Clawson. | 20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | appreciate. And we need to take some moments to pause.  And I can appreciate from Dr. Stewart's perspective the idea that they've been at this for a year-and-a-half. But given the location and given what's |

| 1  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Shea.  | 1  | The record is closed.  |
|--|---|--|--|
| 2  | Is there anyone else present who would like to  |  |  |
| 3  | •   | 2  | If you would like our decision on the Order  |
| 4  | address the Board regarding this matter? Seeing no one.   | 3  | reconsidered, you'll have 20 days from the date it's                                     |
|  | MR. JENSEN: Given that they've got a hearing on   | 4  | signed to have that reconsidered.  |
| 5  | tonight, why don't we take ten minutes and then caucus  | 5  | MR. SHEA: I understand.  |
| 6  | and see whether we're inclined to reach a decision or   | 6  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.   |
| 7  | take it under advisement.   | 7  | (The matter was concluded at 4:38 p.m.)  |
| 8  | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's take a  | 8  |  |
| 9  | ten-minute break.   | 9  |  |
| 10   | And Mr. Clawson, I believe you have the next  | 10   |  |
| 11   | matter, also.   | 11   |  |
| 12   | MR. CLAWSON: It should be very short.   | 12   |  |
| 13   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It's just a report.   | 13   |  |
| 14   | MR. CLAWSON: But I have to tell you about   | 14   |  |
| 15   | something, too. But it will be very short, about five,  | 15   |  |
| 16   | ten minutes.  | 16   |  |
| 17   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Then we will be hearing the   | 17   |  |
| 18   | Wolverine matter after that. So let's take a ten-minute   | 18   |  |
| 19   | break.  | 19   |  |
| 20   | (A break was taken from 4:24 p.m. to 4:35 p.m.)   | 20   |  |
| 21   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go back on the record.  | 21   |  |
| 22   | Regarding the Westwater Farms request, the Board  | 22   |  |
| 23   | feels unanimously that the petitioner has met its   | 23   |  |
| 24   | requirements for approval of the UIC well. The injection  | 24   |  |
| 25   | pressure should be set at 360 psi, subject to monitoring.   | 25   |  |
| •  | Page 198  |  | Page 200   |
|  |   |  |  |
| 1  | And in accordance with Board rules, if any  | 1  | CERTIFICATE  |
| 2  | parties would like the decision by the Board  | 2  | State of Utah )  |
| 3  | reconsidered, they have 20 days in which to do so.  |  | SS.  |
| 4  | So Mr. Clawson, would you please prepare the  | 4  | County of Salt Lake )  |
| 5  | Order?  | 5  | I, Michelle Mallonee, a Registered   |
| 6  | MR. CLAWSON: I'd be glad to, Mr. Chairman.  | 6  | Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Utah, do hereby certify: |
| 7  | The rules provide that I should have the Order  | 7  | That the proceedings of said matter was  |
| 8  | prepared within five business days after this hearing.  |  | reported by me in stenotype and thereafter transcribed                                   |
| 9  | And I think it's pretty obvious I've got kind of a lot to   | 8  | into typewritten form;   |
| 10   | do. So I'd appreciate if there would be a little bit  | 9  | That the same constitutes a true and correct   |
| 11   | more time for that.   | 10   | transcription of said proceedings so taken and transcribed;                              |
| 12   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Shea would probably be  | 11   | I further certify that I am not of kin or  |
| 13   | agreeable to you taking 20 days.  |  | otherwise associated with any of the parties of said                                     |
| 14   | MR. SHEA: I'd be happy with that.   | 12   | cause of action, and that I am not interested in the                                     |
| 15   | MR. JOHNSON: The 20 days runs from the written,   | 13   | event thereof.   |
|  | ind someonic the 20 days runs from the witherly   | 14   | " Co. ' /2   |
|  | signed Order  |  | (% 7//, %,   |
| 16   | signed Order.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the  | 15   | Q AALLAND  |
| 16<br>17   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the   | 15<br>16                                     | Michelle Mallance  |
| 16<br>17<br>18                                     | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.   | 16   | Michelle Wallonce  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19                               | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr.   | 16<br>17                                     | Michelle Mallones, RPR, CSR  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20                         | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr.  Clawson would like my help, I'm more than happy to   | 16   | Michelle Mallonee, RPR, CSR  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21                   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr.  Clawson would like my help, I'm more than happy to  MR. CLAWSON: Sure.   | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20                   | Michelle Mallonee, RPR, CSR  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21                   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr. Clawson would like my help, I'm more than happy to  MR. CLAWSON: Sure.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you very much.  | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21             | Michelle Mallonee, RPR, CSR  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22             | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr.  Clawson would like my help, I'm more than happy to  MR. CLAWSON: Sure.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you very much.  MR. SHEA: In that time period, is the                            | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22       | Michelle Mallonee, RPR, CSR  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24 | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr. Clawson would like my help, I'm more than happy to  MR. CLAWSON: Sure.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you very much.  MR. SHEA: In that time period, is the administrative record open? | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21             | Michelle Mallonee, RPR, CSR  |
| 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21                   | CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's 20 days from the signed Order, Mr. Shea.  MR. SHEA: Yes, I understand that. And if Mr.  Clawson would like my help, I'm more than happy to  MR. CLAWSON: Sure.  CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you very much.  MR. SHEA: In that time period, is the                            | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 | Michelle Mallonee, RPR, CSR  |

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